Mrs CBarnhart 1dec68

The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 44.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice by *letter*, (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

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Professional & Business Cards.

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KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Build ing, (second floor.)

☞ Collections promptly made. [April, 1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869-tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. H. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Bedford, Pa.,

Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c.

☞ Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69-1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government.

Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1,69:tf

W. C. SCHAEFFER
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Office with J. W. Dickerson Esq.. 23apr1y

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN,
WOODBERRY, PA.,
SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17sely

O. E. SHANNON, BANKER,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Collections made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. April 1:69

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.

He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C.

On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.
Bedford April 1. '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST.
Office at the old stand in
BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD.

All operations pertaining to
Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry
performed with care and
WARRANTED.

Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set, $8.00 *and upward.*

As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage.

N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs.
may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel.

The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON,
EXCHANGE HOTEL,
31julytf Huntingdon, Pa.

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

SOUTH-WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

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WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,

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PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

WHISKY and cards were the cause of the late disaster on the Mississippi, by which over 200 people were sent to their long home. There is a temperance lecture in that, which it would be well for all to heed.

A COLORED lawyer in South Carolina having horsewhipped a white member of the State Government for insulting his wife, the Legislature appointed an investigating committee. The committee reported that "the flogging was thoroughly and handsomely done."

IT is now a law in Prussia that a male cannot be considered to have arrived at his majority until he is 24 years of age. The Prussian authorities are discussing a bill which declares every male Prussian to be of age when he arrives at his 21st year.

THE portrait of Elizabeth St. Leger, the only female Mason, is in every lodge-room in Ireland. She made a peep-hole through a brick wall with a pair of scissors, and was not detected until she knew so much about Masonry that is was thought necessary to initiate her.

BROWN, who was in love with a young lady, asked permission to call her by the explicit name of some animal, on condition that she should have the same privilege. On leaving, Brown said "Good night, dear." "Good night, bore," said she. Brown has since given up the company of young ladies.

INFORMATION has leaked out at the Navy Department that within a short time it has been discovered that four naval paymasters are defaulters to the Government to quite a large sum of money. One paymaster, stationed on the Pacific, is short about $400,000. The amount the other three are short is not known.

MEDICAL statistics in France have developed two facts which are of great importance to ladies, namely, that the mortality of the female sex has decreased in the ratio of eighteen and one-half per cent. since corsets have gone out of fashion; and, secondly, that brain fever has increased among the ladies seventy-two and three-fourths per cent, since they wear chignons.

A MAN introducing himself as "Rev. Mr. Wheeler, of Charleston, S. C.," has been detected in New Jersey in a new and original swindle, that of soliciting donations of old school books to be sent South, and then selling them to a paper and rag dealer in New York. He has been engaged in the business for three years.

A HEROIC BOY.—A little boy six years of age and his two sisters, five and three years old, respectively, children of Mr. Lewis, of New Orleans, wandered into a swamp in the Second district, a few days ago, and lost their way. When night came on the heroic little fellow stripped himself of his own clothing and wrapped it around his sister, and they all lay down on the ground to spend the night. When found in the morning all were insensible. The youngest has since died.

THE progress of Minnesota in the production of wheat is among the agricultural marvels of the age. It is estimated that the surplus wheat of that State the present year will be fully fifteen million bushels, while but a little of the great grain plateau embraced within its limits has been brought under cultivation. One farmer, the past year, harvested one thousand acres, with an average yield of forty bushels to the acre. This section, while much of it is too far north for growing corn, will evidently become the Odessa of America in the production of wheat.

MINNESOTA was lately the scene of a marriage with a romantic origin. A lady who had been a teacher in that State married a missionary and went out to India, carrying with her photographs of friends and acquaintances. A young British officer of her acquaintance was looking over these pictures one day, and was struck with the appearance of Miss Jennie Shaw of Lakeland, Minn. He opened a correspondence with her, and they were at last engaged without either having seen the other. He has since come to this country, visited the lady, and they being mutually pleased were married a few weeks ago and have gone to Europe.

A SPIRITUAL PLANT.—A specimen of the wonderful plant, "the flower of the Holy Ghost," has been successfully raised in Norwich, Ct. The flower is a creamy white cup, nearly as large as half an egg, and extremely beautiful, and its wonder as a natural floral growth is the fact that in this flower there is a little pure white dove, with pink bill and eyes, and its head turned as if looking over its back. Its wings, feet, bill, &c., are as absolutely perfect as those of the living dove, whose counterpart this wonderful mimic vegetable is.

THE CHOLERA ON ITS MARCH.—It is reported that the cholera is raging with severity at the city of Kief, in Russia. This city is on the Dnieper, one of the rivers of the Black Sea, up which in 1831 2 the Asiatic [illegible] thence to the British islands, and thence across the Atlantic to Quebec and New York. Perhaps the dreaded monster of Hindostan may be again progressing through Russia on a similar raid. If vigilantly watched, however, his march may be checked.

FEMALE SKILL.—It is announced that sixteen of the most expert female money counters in the Treasury Department at Washington have been sent on to New York to verify the cash balance stated in General Butterfield's accounts as United States Assistant Treasurer. When Butterfield's predecessors went out of office, a large number of clerks from the prominent banks in New York were engaged at this work for two or three weeks, laboring day and night. The appointment of these sixteen ladies is highly complimentary to their skill and business capacity.

THE State of Connecticut is stocking its small lakes and ponds with the fine game fish the black bass of the St. Lawrence, *Gristes Nigricans Agassis.* Mr. E. S. Woodford of West Winsted, who has given much attention to the cultivation of this fish, has, under the direction of the Commissioners on Fisheries, stocked about 20 ponds during the present season with 2,000 bass, one, two and three years old. For the proprietor of the Cattskill Mountain House, he has stocked his ponds on the Mountain with 125 bass, and for the Commissioners of Maine, several ponds near Bangor. The wonderful fecundity of this fine fish will soon produce a great amount of delicious and wholesome food.

Poetry.

TARA'S HALLS.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

The harp that once through Tara's halls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls
As though that soul had fled.
Thus drops the pride of former years;
Thus glory's thrill is o'er;
And hearts that once beat high for praise
Now feel that pulse no more.

No more for courts and ladies bright
The harp of Tara swells;
The only chord it breaks at night
Its tale of ruin tells;
Thus Freedom now so seldom wakes
The holy chord that gives,
Is when some heart indignant breaks
To tell that still she lives.

For passed away is Tara's charm
To help poor Erin's woe;
Dissensions broke the Irish arm,
And gave her to her foe.
And now that haughty foe looks down,
That lord of all the Isles,
And meets entreaty with a frown,
Or coldly, proudly smiles.

Lie still poor harp! perhaps again,
Thy chords may yet be strung,
When tyranny shall end her reign,
And right results o'er wrong.
Then may once more thy chords awake
The deathless strains of yore,
And freedom from her fetters break,
And Erin smile once more.

Miscellaneous.

THE BROKEN HOME.

"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."

In San Francisco, on the north side of Folsom street, overlooking Mission Bay, stands a palatial residence.

The interior of this house is even more beautiful than its exterior, every apartment being in its way a gem of magnificence and refinement.

The library especially realizes the most perfect ideal of an elegant and cultured home.

And yet, at the moment we look in upon him—one August afternoon, as he occupied his library—the proprietor of all this wealth appeared of all men the most miserable.

He was Mr. Morton Preble, for many years a leading banker of San Francisco.

It was in vain that the broad bay window at the south end of the room had been opened, giving ingress to the sunshine and the fragrance of rare flowers—in vain that the walls were lined with richly carved book cases and paintings—in vain that soft couches and luxurious chairs had been gathered around him.

He was wretched.

He lay on sofa, in the depths of the great bay-window, the wreck of a once powerful man. His figure was thin and guant; his face white as marble; his eyes having an expression of woful apprehension, of harrowing anxiety, of dreadful expectancy.

It was evident at a glance that no merely physical ailment had made him what he was.

By what withering secret, by what destroying affliction, had he been thus agonized? thus haunted? thus hunted? he so noble and good! he so wealthy and distinguished!

As he moved restlessly upon his luxurious cushions the pretty clock on the mantel-piece struck five, every stroke seeming to fall like a hammer upon the heart of the nervous invalid. He aroused himself, struggling feebly to a sitting posture.

"Oh, will this fatal day never, never pass?" he murmured; "nor bring us relief?"

Noticing with a nervous start that he was alone, he touched a bell upon a upon a table before him, and called:

"Helen, Helen! where are you?"

Before the echoes of his voice had died out a step was heard, and his wife entered his presence.

"I left you only for a moment, Morton," she said, advancing to the banker's side. "You were dozing, I think. I wished to send for the doctor!"

She was a beautiful woman of some six and thirty years, graceful, with broad white brows, and loving eyes, in which the brightness and sweetness of a sunshiny nature were still perceptible, under a grief and anxiety no less poignant than that evinced by her husband.

"The doctor!" he echoed, half reproachfully.

"Yes, dear," she said, in a calm and cheerful voice, as she drew a chair to the side of the sofa, and sat down, stroking the corrugated forehead of the invalid with a magnetic touch. "He will be here immediately. Your last nervous crisis alarmed me. You may become seriously ill."

Mr. Preble bestowed an affectionate look upon his wife, but said despondently:

"The doctor! He cannot 'minister to a mind diseased!' Oh, if these long hours would only pass! If I only knew what the day has yet in store for us!"

"Look up, Morton!" enjoined Mrs. Preble with a reverently trustful glance upward through the open window at the blue sky, and as if looking beyond the azure clouds therein. "Let us appeal from the injustice and wickedness of earth to the goodness and mercy of Heaven!"

The banker gave a low, sobbing sigh.

"I cannot look up, Helen," he answered, with a passionate tremor in his voice—"only down, down at the grave that is opening before me!"

Mrs. Preble continued to stroke his forehead softly, while she lifted her pale face to the sunlight streaming into the apartment.

'Look up, Morton—always look up!" she again enjoined upon the invalid. "During all these fourteen years of agony, I have not once doubted either the goodness or the justice of Heaven. 'Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted.' I believe that we shall yet rejoice more keenly than we have mourned, and that we shall come to a glorious day of joy beyond all this long night of sorrow!"

The face of the invalid lighted up with an unswering glow, and he murmured:

"Glorious faith! My wife, you are indeed a blessed comforter! Perhaps, after all, you are right!"

A knock resounded on a side-door at this juncture, and the next moment Dr. Hutton, the family physician, for whom Mrs. Preble had sent, entered the room.

He was an old man, portly in figure, with white hair and beard, but with a fresh and ruddy complexion, a pair of shrewd blue eyes, and with an exuberant boyishness of manner that sat well upon him. He had a kind heart and a clear head. He approached the sofa, after greeting the husband and wife, and lifted the thin restless hand of the invalid, feeling his pulse.

"Quite a high fever," he said, after a brief pause. "Worrying again, eh, Mr. Preble? You are wearing yourself out. Medicine will do you no good so long as your mind is in its present condition. I must give you an opiate—"

"Not now, doctor," interposed the banker. "I cannot—must not—sleep to-day! I need to be broad awake now, for I cannot tell at any moment what the next will bring forth. I am looking for the culmination of all my years of anguish—for the crowning agony of the whole. Perhaps even now— Ah, what was that?"

He started up wildly, and then, as the sound that had disturbed him was not repeated, he sank back again on his cushions, pallid and panting.

The doctor looked at Mrs. Preble with an anxious, questioning glance.

"It is the anniversary," she replied to his unspoken inquiry—"the anniversary of our loss."

"Ah, yes," said the doctor. "I remember."

"Yes, it is another of those terrible days," cried the banker, in a hollow whisper. "Sit down, doctor, and I will tell you the whole story. I can think of nothing else to-day, and am almost wild with apprehension and anxiety. Sit down."

Dr. Hutton drew up a chair and seated himself, his face expressing the double solicitude of a friend and physician.

"You knew us fourteen years ago, doctor," said Mr. Preble. "We lived where we do now, in a cottage on the site of this great mansion. There were but three of us—Helen and I, and our three-year old Jessie. And it was fourteen years ago to-day that our little Jessie was stolen from us."

"I remember it," said the doctor softly. "Yet might she not have been lost, Mr. Preble? She went out to play in the garden, if I remember rightly, and was never seen by you again. She might have strayed away—"

"So we thought for a whole year, doctor," interrupted the banker. "We never dreamed that she had been stolen. We searched everywhere for her, and offered immense rewards for her recovery. I employed detectives, but all to no purpose. When our little Jessie ran down the steps into the flower garden," and he pointed to the front of the house, "as if the earth had opened and swallowed her up, we never saw her again."

"She must have found the gate open, and wandered out," suggested Dr. Hutton. "She might have strolled down to the waters and been drowned."

The banker fixed his burning eyes upon the physician's face and whispered:

"I said we never saw the poor child again. I did not say we never heard of her. She was lost on the 9th of August, 1854. For a year we thought her dead. But on the anniversary of our loss we received a written message concerning her."

"A message!" cried Dr. Hutton, starting.

"A mere scrawl—a single line in a hand evidently disguised," said the banker, "Here it is."

He produced a dingy scrap of paper from a drawer in the table, and held it up to the view of the physician, who read as follows:

AUGUST 9, 1855. *Jessie, ha, ha! Jessie.*"

Dr. Hutton looked, with a puzzled air, from the scrap of paper, which he turned over and over, to the countenance of the banker.

"I can make nothing of this," he declared. "It is merely a date, with the name of your lost daughter. It tells me nothing."

"Nor did it us, at first," said Mr. Preble. "Then that name and that date, with its demoniac mockery, recurred year we agonized over the dreadful problem, and then we received another message, which you shall see."

He thrust a second slip of paper, identical in shape and appearance with the first, before the gaze of Dr. Hutton, who read it aloud:

"AUGUST 9, 1856, *Your Jessie still lives.*"

The physician started, as if electrified.

"Ah! this is something definite—something decisive," he muttered. "It convinced you that your daughter was still living."

"Yes, doctor," said Mr. Preble, "and every anniversary of that day has brought us some message. The disappearance of the child, mysterious as it is, does not seem to me half so strange as that the vallain who took her away could contrive to communicate with us every year since, and always on a particular day—the anniversary of that on which she was stolen—without our being able to discover who he is. And a still greater wonder to me is what can be his motive. It seems incredible. If it was stated in a novel many people would not believe it. But 'truth is stanger than fiction.'"

Mrs. Preble drew from her husband's breast-pocket his note-book, opened it to the proper page, and presented it to the physician.

Dr. Hutton adjusted his spectacles, glanced over the page, and then slowly read the group of entries aloud.—The entry the first year is as follows:

"AUGUST 9, 1855. *Jessie, ha, ha! Jessie!*"

And the next year it is—

"AUGUST 9, 1856. *Your Jessie still lives.*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1857. *She is in good hands!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1858. *She is well as ever!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1859. *I saw her yesterday!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1860. *She's growing rapidly!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1861. *She continues to do well!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1862. *I've seen her again!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1863. *She's becoming a woman.*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1864. *Your child is thirteen!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1865. *She's lovlier than ever!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1866. *She's really charming!*"

And last year it is—

"AUGUST 9, 1867. *My reward is at hand!*"

And what shall we get to-day?

The physician looked up and fixed his thoughtful gaze upon the bereaved husband and wife.

"How did these messages come to you?" he demanded.

"Invariably by post," replied Mr. Preble. "Usually to the house, but sometimes to the office!"

"And you have never seen their author?"

"Never!"

"The last of them is dated, I see a year ago to-day!"

"Yes, yes," faltered the banker, "and the time has come for another message. This is the 9th of August, 1868!"

"I see," said Dr. Hutton. "And this is the secret of your terrible excitement. You are expecting to receive to-day another of these strange messages!"

Their was a brief silence. Mrs. Preble's hand fluttered in its task, and her face grew very pale. The banker breathed gaspingly. The physician regarded them both in friendly sympathy.

"We shall hear of her again to-day," said Mr. Preble; and what will the message be?"

The mother averted her face. Her brave heart faltered as that question echoed in her soul.

"The writer of these letters is unquestionably the abductor of your child!" said Dr. Hutton. "Have you any suspicion as to his identity?"

"Not the slightest," said Mr. Preble. "We have puzzled over the problem for many years, but we cannot guess who he is."

"Think," said the doctor. "Have you no enemy? I do not mean people with whom you are not friendly—every stirring man has plenty of these—but a downright enemy! Is there no man whom you knew in the East who hated you? No one against whom you were called upon to testify—no one whom you possibly injured?"

The banker shook his head. He had asked himself all these questions repeatedly.

"I have no such enemy, doctor," he answered with sincerity of voice and manner.

"And Mrs. Preble?" suggested the doctor, turning to her. "Have you no rejected suitor who might be revengeful enough to desolate your home?"

"No," said the lady. "I was married early. Morton was my first lover!"

"This is strange—very strange!" muttered the doctor. "You are not conscious of having an enemy in the world, and yet you have an enemy—a hidden foe—a fiend in human form—who is working out against you a fearful hatred! And you have not the slightest suspicion as to whom he is?"

"Not the slightest," declared the banker.

"Not the slightest!" echoed Mrs. Preble. My husband had a step-brother who might have been capable of this infamy—but he is dead!"

"The handwriting is not familiar?"

"No. It is merely a rude scrawl, as you see," said the banker. "It suggests nothing—except that it is evidently disguised!"

[illegible] there was a profound silence.

"Our child would be seventeen years old now," at length murmured Mrs. Preble, her voice trembling. "She is on the threshold of womanhood. No doubt, during all these years, she has yearned for us, wherever she may be, as we have yearned for her!"

"But where is she?" asked the physician—and now his voice was broken by his deep sympathy with the agonized parents. "Where can she be?"

"Heaven only knows," answeredthe mother. "Perhaps in San Francisco—perhaps in some rude hut in the interior, with some obscure farmer, and under a name that is not hers! I think her abductor would have carried her to some lonely region of the interior, among the valleys and mountains. Yet I never see a young girl in the streets without turning to look at her. I never hear a girlish voice without listening eagerly, half fancying that it may prove the voice of my lost Jessie!"

"Oh, pitying heaven!" sighed Dr. Hutton, dashing a flood of tears from his eyes. "Will this long agony never be over?"

"We hope so, and even believe so" answered Mrs. Preble, with the firmness of an unfaltering trust in God's mercy. "The last message we received from our enemy seems to point to some kind of a change."

"True," assented Dr. Hutton, looking at the message in question. "It is unlike the others. It says that his 'reward is at hand.' He means either that he intends to marry your daughter, or that he intends to demand money of you for bringing her back—or both."

"We shall soon know," said Mrs. Preble, with forced calmness. "To-day we shall have another message, no doubt. What will it be?"

The banker turned restlessly on his sofa, and his face grew paler.

"Whatever it is, let it come!" he murmured. "Anything can be borne better than this awful suspense. Let it come!"

As if his impatient words had precipitated a crisis, a step was heard on the walk at this moment, and a ring at the front door followed.

"Another message!" breathed the banker.

A servant soon entered, bearing a letter, which he extended to Mr. Preble, saying:

"The bearer is in the hall."

With an eager gaze, the banker glanced at the superscription of the missive.

"It is from *him!*"

He tore the envelope open.

It contained a slip of paper, of well-known shape and appearance, upon which was scrawled a single line, in an equally well-known hand writing, which the banker exhibited to his wife and the physician.

This line was as follows:

"AUGUST 9, 1868. *At six I will call!*"

A shock of wonder and horror shook the three simultaneously.

"Will call!" cried Mr. Preble, starting to his feet, and glaring wildly around.

"Is coming here?" cried Mrs. Preble, also arising.

"It seems so," said Dr. Hutton, his eyes again reverting to the message, "He will be here at six o'clock, and see! it is six already!"

Even as he spoke, the clock on the mantel-piece commenced striking the appointed hour, and at that instant heavy footsteps resounded in the hall, approaching the library.

"It is *he*!" cried the doctor, also rising.

As the last stroke of the hour resounded, the door leading from the hall again opened.

One long and horrified glance cast the banker and his wife in that direction, and then she fell heavily to the floor.

Her senses had left her. The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found only in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated December 4th, which can be had at any news office or bookstore. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 182 William street, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Every body who takes it is happier for having it. Leon Lewis, Mrs. Harriet Lewis, Mrs. Southworth, Mr. Cobb, Professor Peck, Mary Kyle Dallas, Fanny Fern and Miss Dupoy will write only for the Ledger hereafter.

Mr. Bonner, like other leading publishers, might issue three or five papers and magazines; but he prefers to concentrate all his energies upon one, and in that way to make it the best. One Dexter is worth more than three or five ordinary horses.

One science only can one genius fit,
So vast is art, so narrow human wit.

AMERICAN GIRLS ABROAD.

We have never been to Europe, nor do we expect to get there shortly; but we do not despair of some day treading the soil and seeing the wonders and beauties of which we have heard and read so much. Our desire to accomplish this is greatly intensified by the thought that we shall have an opportunity of beholding with our own eyes—what so many have gone into raptures about—the robust, rosy-cheeked girls of Merrie England; the dark-eyed Castilian maidens; the gay and vivacious French grisettes; and the buxom lasses of Germany. We want to see these various specimens of feminine humanity upon their native soils, and contrast them with the girls of our own native land, for be it known, we have a vague impression that in all that constitutes an earnest, lively, dashing and accomplished female, the American girl stands at the head of the heap. That we are not alone in this opinion is shown by the follow- [illegible] pears to speak whether in admiration or a foreigner. If the former, his admiration of his countrywomen is pardonable; if a European, the compliment is the greater. "I do not wish to undervalue English beauty which is most satisfactory and enduring, and most of which will wash. But I confess that American beauty from New York to New Orleans has spoiled my eyes for any other. I fear you do not half appreciate them at home. Here they admire and envy them—that is, the men admire and the women envy. On the Continent they rave about them. Half a dozen American belles send a whole German town distracted. It is not only their beauty and grace, but their wit, spirit, and happy audacity. The continental customs favor their triumphs. No girl over there ever dares to say her soul is her own, let alone her body. An American girl, on the contrary, asserts her freedom, goes wherever she pleases, talks with every one she cares to talk with, says du to a German at the first introduction, and orders him about just—just as she would do at home. He is overwhelmed and astounded, but all the more delighted. He tells his friends that the beautiful girl he walked with said du to him, and told him to bring her a glass of water, which sets them all crazy to be introduced to her, hear her say du to them, and be made water carries likewise. Next day the whole town is talking about her, and staring at her. The women are in a rage; but the result is the conviction that America must be a great country.—*Evening Star.*

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

THE FUTURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

It has been calculated that if the whole republic were peopled as densely as Massachusetts is at the present time, it would have 618,000,000 inhabitants, an aggregate far transcending even the vast multitudes of China, and making the greatest empire of ancient or modern times. This would be at the rate of an average of one hundred and seventy-three persons to the square mile, which is by no means large. In the State of New York the average is about ninety-four to the square mile. According to the estimation, made long ago, of a population of 100,000,000 in the year 1900, the average would only be twenty-eight persons to the square mile.

There can be no doubt that all these results will be reached in due time, and we quote them in support of our assertion that Pennsylvania can and will, in time, sustain with ease, a population of thirty million of souls, to all of whom Philadelphia will be a natural metropolis. Hence there is really no exaggertion in our estimates of the future of this city or State, and all that seems to be needed is that, as regards the State, we should go ahead to open up and improve its boundless resources of iron, coal, petroleum, salt, marble, lime, limestone, turpentine, &c., to put the forests that clothe our mountains to their true uses for lumber and bark for tanning; to multiply industries; to stimulate wool growing and woolen manufactures; to convert our hamlets into villages, our villages into towns, our towns into cities, and our cities into places of wealth and power. The railroad is our civilizing agency, and with the railroad our progress must go hand in hand in every corner of the Commonwealth.

Free traders have reproached us with our devotion to coal and iron; let us show them in earnest what coal and iron can do. They know already somewhat on that head, but not a tithe of what they may and should be made to see. Iron is a necessity the wide world over. The cannon of the conquerer, the ship of the merchant, the plow of the farmer, the machinery of industry, all alike are of this mighty agent that lies imbedded so richly all over Pennsylvania, and the possession of which gave strength to the national cause in the civil war. Sixty per cent. of all the iron made in the United States is produced in Pennsylvania. They are hunting everywhere for rival mines to build up some formidable competitor against us. Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel and show them that it is not so easy to bend the old Keystone State. Seventeen millions of tons of coal are produced annually from our soil, and we supply alike the valley of the Mississippi and the seaboard and the lake region. They are stimulating competition against us, threatening to repeal the protective duty in order to invite foreign coal, and, in fact, seem to be all aiming to bring us low in the dust. But we are not of the stuff to bend to such a storm. The field is ours. Let us hold it by main strength. Let us open more mines, produce more coal, build more steam coal transports, and defy rivalry. A great deal has been said about railroad monopolies, yet it is chiefly by the indomitable energies of the great railway corporations that so many branch and tributary lines have been built and have proved profitable; that more regions have been opened to industry and trade, and that the treasures of the mines, long neglected, have been brought to light and use. These companies are still doing their mighty work, and if they retain a confidence they will cheerfully toil on.—*Phil. N. American.*

MARRIAGE.

Marriage is a woman's one career, let women rebel against the edict as they may; and though there may be word rebellion here and there, women learn the truth early in their lives. And women know it later in life when they think of their girls; and men know it, too, when they have to deal with their daughters. Girls, too, now acknowledge aloud that they have learned the lesson, and *Saturday Reviewers* and others blame them for their lack of modesty in doing so—most unreasonably, most uselessly, and, as far as the influence of such censors may go, most perniciously. Nature prompts the desire, the world acknowledges its ubiquity, circumstances show that it is reasonable, the whole theory of creation requires it; but it is required that the person most concerned should falsely repudiate it, in order that a mock modesty may be maintained in which no human being can believe! Such is the theory of the censors who deal heavily with our English women of the present day. Our daughters should be educated to be wives, but forsooth! they should never wish to be wooed! The very idea is but a remnant of the tawdry sentimentality of an age in which the mawkish insipidity of the woman was the reaction from the vice of that preceding it. That our girls are in quest of husbands, and know well in what way their lines in life should be laid, is a fact which none can dispute. Let men be taught to recognize the truth as regards themselves, and we shall cease to hear of the necessity of a new career for women.—*From the November number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

HAVE YOU ENEMIES?—Go straight ahead and mind them not. If they block up your path, walk around them, and do your duty regardless of their spite. A man who has no enemies is seldom good for anything. He is made of that kind of material so easily worked that every one has a hand in it. A sterling character, one who thinks for himself and speaks what he thinks, is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air; they keep him alive and active. A celebrated character who was surrounded by enemies used to remark: They are sparks which if not fanned, will go out themselves. Have courage, and you will live down the scaldal of those who are bitter against you—If you stop to dispute, you but do as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellow talk, there will be a reaction if you perform your duty, and the hundreds who were once alienated from you will flock to you and acknowledge their error.

A DEAR little girl, on being told that God made the fruit and the flowers grow, and sent all the good things she enjoyed, said, in her gratitude: "Then I'll send a kiss o God."

HEBER C. KIMBALL ran out of names before he acquired all his children, and two of the forty-nine have the names of Sarah M.

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1869.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

This second world's wonder of 1869, was duly opened on Thursday the 18th inst., with imposing ceremonies. In the true spirit of the age the news of the opening and its success, was flashed throughout the civilized world the same day. A grand banquet was given at Ismaila a point mid way between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, on the 20th inst., at which the Empress Eugenie and many other distinguished persons were present. An immense fleet of first class ships has passed from sea to sea and demonstrated the success of the enterprise. The success of this magnificent undertaking will be to the commerce of Europe and the world, what the Pacific Railroad is to America and the world on this continent. They both mark engineering triumphs upon which the world, until very recently, looked as impossible. They are both grand successes achieved in behalf of civilization and commerce. And they both precede and usher in great changes in the modes and courses of international exchanges. While the Pacific Railroad binds the great model of Republic of all time in closer bonds of brotherhood, and brings into direct contact the newest and most active civilization of the world and the oldest, opening, awaking, changing and reforming the hitherto sealed and changeless flowery kingdom, the Suez Canal similarly brings together diverse civilizations and promises to wake to life and vigor again the long silent cities of the East. Who can tell but that the magic wand of modern science shall again make noted among the great marts of commerce, Cairo and Alexandria, Jerusalem and Damascus? Those lands for a thousand years given over to wild beasts and wandering Arabs, may again teem with busy life and flourish among the nations of the earth. Truly the year 1869 seems destined to mark such revolutions in the world as no previous year has ever known. America knocks at the gates of China and the great wall that has for two thousand years screened the flowery kingdom from the eyes of the world crumbles to dust, and her imprisoned people pour fourth to the new world to make the acquaintance of a new and christian civilization, and to compare it and its results with the system of confucius and his disciples. Europe breaks the barriers of the east and the waters of the Red Sea commingle with the Mediterranean, and the spicy breezes of Ceylon and Araby the blest are wafted to the classic shores of Greece, and instead of Horn and Good Hope, Sfinai and the Pyramids become landmarks on the highway of the world's commerce. Such are the doings of this year, not yet closed. What shall be the future results it is scarcely possible to conjecture. That these will be great and surprising beyond our highest anticipation there is not a shadow of doubt. In this grand age when the accumulated force, the momentum, of six thousand years of human effort seems compressing the significance and force of a generation into a single year, none may cast the horoscope or attempt to measure the capabilities of the near future. That events and issues will surely follow in the future, even greater than the grand accomplishments of the present we all know, what they will be none can tell. Meanwhile we gird us for our work and earnestly address ourselves to the issues of the present as the best preparation for what shall come.

ANOTHER good feature of our financial condition as a nation exhibits itself in the export of specie. In the 7 months ending August 1st we exported only $37,250,000 in gold and silver against an export in the same period last year of $64,500,000. The export of specie in large quantities is always evidence that we are buying abroad more than we are selling. A decrease in export indicates that we are coming nearer the bounds of prudence in our foreign purchases than in former years. It is high time we should cease to buy more than we sell and every indication of an approach to such a condition is a matter of gratification to every one who desires the prosperity of the country.

VALUE OF CROPS.—The following valuation of our leading crops for 1868 is made from the reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture:

Indian Corn	$569 512 460
Wheat	319 189 710
Rye	28 683 677
Oats	142 434 910
Barley	29 809 931
Buckwheat	20 834 215
Potatoes	84 150 020
Tobacco	40 087 942
Hay	351 941 930
Cotton	225 000 000
Total	$1 814 668 915

It will be seen that Indian corn and wheat make over half of the whole aggregate amount. It further appears that our Agricultural productions alone in a single year amount in value to almost as much as the national debt. Indeed if all the crops were enumerated and valued they would doubt less exceed the whole debt. In the face of such facts repudiation should never have been dreamed of much less seriously discussed.

THE Canadians and the people of British Columbia and the Red River settlement continue to demand of the home government either complete control of their own affairs or the privilege of joining their fortunes to the United States. [illegible] paid attorneys, pettifoggers trying to play the role of statesmen, under such circumstances would think of paying them to stay away from us, as is proposed to be done by a new reciprocity treaty.

WE are heartily glad to learn that Gen. Irwin will be a candidate for State Treasurer and sincerely hope he may be elected. He made a good and efficient officer before and will do so again. In the meantime we would not have our legislators forget that the law with regard to the security given for the safety of the public funds and the manner of their disposition sadly needs amendments.

A SEVERE storm swept over the whole Northern part of our country on the 18th and 19th inst., extending from Colorado to the Atlantic doing great damage along its whole course. There has been great loss among the shipping on the Lakes, and travel has been obstructed in many places as well as telegraphic communication. It has also interfered to some extent with the working of the Atlantic cables. Further particulars will be found in our news columns.

THE remains of George Peabody are to be accompained to this country by war vessels of England, France and the United States. No private citizen has ever before been shown such honor.

SAINTE BUEVE, the most distinguished literary critic of modern times died in Paris a short time ago. His death inflicts an irreparable loss upon the literary world.

TENNESSEE has rejected the 15th Amendment.

THE rebel General Wade Hampton delivered the annual address before the Georgia, State Agricultural Society last week during the State Fair at Macon.

THE National Debt will again be reduced eight or ten millions of dollars during the present month. There were one hundred and eight millions of coin in the United States Treasury on the 17th inst.

THE frauds discovered in the Drawback Department of the New York Custom House amounts to about $1,250,000 up to the present time. The investigations are not yet completed. Deputy Collector S. T. Blatchford and F. A. Howard one of the clerks have disappeared.

THE Cubans seem to be getting in earnest at last. They have begun destroying the sugar plantations as a means of [illegible] harrassing the Spanish but also cutting off their revenue. It will doubtless be unwelcome news to the lovers of sweet things generally, but it looks more like business than any demonstration the Cubans have yet made. There is still hope for them, it we may judge from present indications.

THE Indian Peace Commission, of which our excellent fellow citizen, Mr. BRUNOT, is now the Chairman, has recently been in session at Washington, preparing a report upon the doings of the season. Messrs. BRUNOT and BISHOP were the only members who have personally visited the Indian country. They spent five weeks among the wildest tribes of the South, accomplishing results which have the heartiest approval of the Board and of the officials at Washington. Other members supervised the extensive purchases of Indian goods in the Eastern markets. This proves to be the first year in the history of our Indian affairs that our savage annuitants have not been cheated in either the quantity or quality of goods supplied to them; that treaties have not been systematically violated by our own agents and citizens; that their reservations have not been encroached upon by intruding swindlers, under the protection of dishonest agents; the first year which has not been disfigured by a bloody outbreak of the frontier tribes. The Commission, imperfectly executed in many of its details as it has been, has proved a decisive success, and Congress will sustain and enlarge its powers for still greater usefulness.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Foreign.

The Suez Canal—Arrival of the Inauguration Fleet at Suez—The Success of the Grand Undertaking Exceeds all Expectations—The Election in Paris—No Disturbances.

EGYPT.

SUEZ, Nov. 21, via Alexandria, Nov. 21.—The canal inauguration fleet of forty five vessels has arrived here. They were not obliged to employ pilots, and the only difficulty was that owing to their numbers some were crowded upon the banks of the canal at various points, but they got off without difficulty, the sandy bottom of the canal neither hurting nor holding them.

Near Ismailia several steamers came into collision, but no serious damage was done. The water in the canal between Suez and Ismailia is fully twenty feet deep in the shallowest part, and in several places it is less than twenty-five feet deep, but at all these points the canal can easily be deepened. Steamers drawing fifteen feet can navigate the canal from Port Said to Suez with ease in fifteen hours.

The banks do not wash as much as was apprehended, and the complete success of the great work exceeds all expectations. The arrangements here for the transportation and care of the visitors are excellent. All the rolling stock from Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez Railroad has been brought into requisition to carry the immense crowds, and the mails to and from Bombay have been much delayed in consequence.

The canal is now clear of shipping, the whole fleet having anchored in the harbor of Suez. Tomorrow the statue of Waghorn, the English officer who first suggested the building of the canal, will be erected here, and on Tuesday the fleet will leave for Port Said, where a statue of De Lesseps, the builder and president director of the canal, will be raised, and with this ceremony the inauguration *fetes* will terminate.

The Empress Eugenie returns through the canal with the fleet, the Aigle taking the lead.

PARIS, Nov. 21.—The Emperor of Austria is on his return from Egypt.

PARIS, Nov. 21—5 P. M.—The elections for members of the Corps Legislatif from this city commenced to-day. There has been no disturbance in any part of the city.

The Emperor went to Compiegne this morning and returned here at noon.

THE LATE GALE.

Damage on Land and Water—The last board of the Coliseum blown away—A storm all round the horizon.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—A heavy rain, with a strong southeast gale, commenced this morning. The remaining portion of the roof of the Coliseum was lifted by the gale and scattered.

The gale on the coast has been very severe, but no serious marine disasters have yet been reported. Several vessels anchored in the harbor drifted from their moorings, and were slightly damaged. One was driven against the steamer Nereus, of the New York line, breaking her rail, but doing no other damage.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 20.—During the gale this morning the steamboat Eagle lost her smoke stack. Several houses at Newburg were unroofed.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 20.—Burbanks' new Hotel at Pittsfield, six stories high, was blown down this morning by a tremendous gale.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 20.—Reports from Lake Huron represent a great number of vessels ashore, and gone to pieces. Some lives have been lost during the late heavy gale. The amount of damage is not known.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 20, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over at midnight, doing considerable damage to roofs, fences, and shipping. Two schooners are aground on Hampton bar, near Newport News.

DENVER, Colorado, Nov. 20.—The most severe wind storm ever known in this part of the country passed over this city on Thursday morning. Many large buildings were unroofed, chimneys blown down, and telegraph lines and fences prostrated. The damage in the city is estimated at from $10,000 to $12,000. At Golden City the new Episcopal Seminary was prostrated, and much damage done.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 20.—More damage is reported from the hurricane. The Columbiaville bridge, in Columbia county, has gone. Loss $10,000. The roof of the Hudson River Railroad machine shop, at East Albany, was destroyed. The steamboat McDonald is aground off Stockport, and her tow scattered.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., Nov. 20.—A heavy wind storm destroyed twenty houses in Singletown yesterday. A little girl was killed, and a man seriously injured. The loss is estimated at $50,000.

IN La Crosse, Wisconsin, the other day, a gentleman suspecting that some person or persons were stealing his wood, charged a few sticks with gunpowder, but the wood pile fell down and mixed the wood so that one of the marked sticks got into his own stove. He don't know who stole the wood, but he is satisfied about the way it "goes off." He bought a new stove, and will burn coal after this.

GEO. PEABODY is the first philanthropist who has been honored with a niche in Westminster Abbey, this distinction having even been withheld from John Howard, though a marble statue of him was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral.

ANNEXATION.

The Result of Canadian Confederation—The Reciprocity Treaty—The Effect of Annexation—The Half-breed Population.

WASHINGTON, Nov 17.—It is very certain that our "loil" Canadian friends are in a quandary. Their imposing scheme of a confederation turns out to be a burden not easily managed, and all around they seem to be losing ground. What they want is the help that "reciprocity" will give. That's exactly what they ought not to obtain. I have lying before me a number of letters from leading Canadians who favor annexation. These letters have been submitted to the President, and were, doubtless, read by him with great interest. From one of these, written by a leading lawyer of Lower Canada, a French Canadian, and one of the most accomplished gentlemen in British America, I make the following extracts. Addressing a gentleman, now here in the interests of the radical party there, he says:

"You know perfectly well that business is at a stand still; that being deprived of a market by the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty, our commerce is entirely broken down, that we are producing less than one-half of what we have to pay for our importations; that the emigration is going on at a most frightful rate, that one-fifth of our cultivated lands will not give any crops this year (this letter bears date in the early summer) for want of hands, and that our list of insolvents is longer than that of the whole Northern and Western States together.

The same gentleman says further on:

"With a renewal of the Reciprocity treaty the reactionary and anti-republican element will again raise its head, in consequence of renewed prosperity, and will again show itself hostile and defiant to the United States. The Tory party only look upon reciprocity as a new lease of power to them, and it seems to me that the friends of the United States and of republican institutions here have some right to ask the American Government not to please its bitter enemies here at the expense of its friends. After eleven years advantageous commercial relations to us, has the Tory party shown the slightest disposition to keep on more friendly relations with the United States? Not at all. The whole strength and power which they acquire through the benefits which they derived from the treaty was directed during the American rebellion against the United States as a Government and as a people."

From some personal knowledge and much interesting information which have been given me, I am satisfied that the following things are true:

First. The establishment of the "New Dominion" Confederation was originally part of the anti Republican plot in which France and England joined after the outbreak of our rebellion.

Second. That it only changed front slightly when the South surrendered, and that it was at once weakened by that fact.

Third. That the failure to renew the Reciprocity Treaty has destroyed the business interests of the British Provinces, and is rapidly strengthening the anexation sentiment.

Fourth. That the original passage of the Reciprocity Treaty also saved Great Britain from a damaging annexation agitation, which is now renewed with greater earnestness. This fact takes the question out of its merely commercial relations, and makes it one of grave political importance.

Fifth. That the present British Ministry will only be too glad to see either independence or annexation, or both, made accomplished facts. In saying this, I speak from minutes made of an interview recently had with the Hon. John Bright, by one of the leading English merchants of Lower Canada, who is also an advanced Liberal and an advocate of independence. He visited England to ascertain, if possible, the opinion of the Ministry on these questions, and his interview with the President of the Board of Trade was by special appointment.

Evidence to establish these various points and others were laid recently before President Grant, and, doubtless, will greatly influence his judgment in the recommendations he may make to Congress.

Newfoundland votes down the Confederationists, and the half-breeds on the Saskatchewan river are announced to be in revolt. "More power to their elbows," I say, though, *entre nous*, I beg leave to affirm my conviction that the latter are a bad lot.

During a chequred career as a volunteer it was my lot once on a time to be doing duty on the Northwest frontier. The Sioux were at war, and, it was understood, received supplies of munitions from the Red river traders over in the Red river region. I visited Pembina under orders to investigate matters, and went over to Fort Garry. There is no doubt at all that "Mr. Lo," of Dakota Territory, was aided in the work of murder by his congenial half-breed brother in the Saskatchewan settlements.

Gov. Wm. McDougall, whom the telegraph reports as encamped, within our territory is still a young man, who, formerly a Liberal leader in Parliament, has been rewarded in this way for having helped the confederation scheme by aiding the formation of what is known as the "Coalition Ministry," of which he was also a member. It was only through the secession from the Liberal party of the Canadas of such men as Hon. George Brown and this new Governor that the home government was able to obtain colonial support. McDougall was formerly a reporter, and afterwards an assistant editor of the Toronto *Globe*. He was in the old Canadian Parliament four or five years, and an incident is told of him, which, in view of his present plight, is rather amusing. About eight or nine years ago he was making a bitter opposition speech, criticising the then Ministry, and wound up one of his paragraphs by declaring that "if redress could not be had, the Canadians must look to Washington." Ever since he has been known as "Look-to-Washington McDougal." He is looking thither now, with a different idea in view.

The New Dominion Government have paid (or are to do so) the Hudson Bay Company three hundred thousand pounds. The white and half-breed population, more half-breed than white, I assure you, number about ten thousand. I suppose that one-half of these are in the Red river settlements, near the United States frontiers. In old days they helped materially to swell the Pembina vote. You remember that when the Democracy carried Minnesota, that "Mr. Lo" in his "breech clout" was a free and independent voter. The balance of this semi-civilized population found at Fort York on Hudson's Bay, at various little posts, and across to the eastern boundary of British Columbia at Fort Selkirk, where there is a large settlement. From what I saw, it is certainly fair to say that the civilization is semi—very. Of Indian populations outside of Rupert's Land and Hudson's Bay, I know as much as Buckwood Indians, the Chappewaus, etc., Pain Indians and Esquimaux. Since we are probably to annex the "New Dominion," it may be as well to inquire about the "noble red man." According to late reports the entire British Indian population is set down at about 150,000—80,000 west of the mountains, and the rest east. If anything would lead me to object to annexation, this would.

California.

Annexation of British Columbia—Alaskan Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Vincent Collier, who arrived from Alaska and British Columbia this morning, carries a petition, signed by forty prominent citizens of Victoria, addressed to President Grant, praying the annexation of British Columbia to the United States. Another petition of similar import will be forwarded to Queen Victoria.

The document is strongly worded, and sets forth with great force the insulated and helpless condition of the colony, and the imperative necessity of forming a political alliance with the United States. Mr. Collier says the feeling has received a new impulse from the recent note of Earl Granville urging British Columbians to confederate with the Canadian Dominion, they regarding it little less than insulting, as it would increase their burdens without affording either political protection or material relief.

Advices from Sitka, Oct. 25, represent affairs as satisfactory. The health of the garrison is good and the Indians are peaceable. The weather has been mild and the fisheries are prosperous.

RASPAIL, the red Republican of Paris, has been in prison ten years and in exile fifteen, has been shot through the neck in a duel, invented a microscope, and done and suffered many other wonderful things.

Our Sea Forces about Cuba.

Considering the recent movements of Spanish fleets hitherward, and the diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain concerning Cuba, it will be interesting for our readers to know the disposition of our vessels of war.

The Atlantic squadron, under the command of Rear Admiral C. H. Poor, is concentrated about the Island of Cuba and is almost constantly being reinforced, and in a few days it will be stronger in ships and guns than any two squadrons we have in foreign waters. The following vessels at present compose the squadron: Powhatan, 17 guns, Comodore David McDougal commanding; she is the present flag ship of Admiral Poor, and will be relelved by the Severn in a few days; Severn, 14 guns, Commander R. B. Lowry, is to be flag-ship; Albany, 15 guns, Captain George B. Balch; Tuscarora, 11 guns, Commander W. W. Queen; Seminole, 7 guns, Commander F. H. Owen; Nantasket, 9 guns, Lieutenant Commander F. M. Bunce, is en route to her rendezvous; iron-clad Dictator, 2 guns, Captain E. R. Colhoun; Saugus, iron-clad, 2 guns, Commander J. P. Fyfe. This squadron, now in active service, consists of six wooden vessels and two iron-clads, the former mounting 73 guns, and the latter 4 heavy guns.

In addition to the above vessels, there is but little doubt that the following vessels are to join the Atlantic squadron: Iron clad Miantonomah four guns, Commander R. W. Shufelt: iron-clad Terror, four guns, Captain E. G. Parrott: Nipsic, five guns, Lieutenant Commander Thomas O. Selfridge; Swatara eight guns, Lieutenant Commander Weld N. Allen. This vessel will proceed from here to Aspinwall, and receive a lot of seamen on board, and then return to West Indian waters; and if her services be required she will remain there, otherwise she will go to the East Indies via the Suez Canal. This force adds four vessels to the squadron and twenty-one guns to its force, making a total of ninety-eight guns, some of them far exceeding in calibre any on board of ships of other nations in those waters.

The European squadron at present cruising around the coast of Spain, under the command of Rear Admiral William Radford, consists of some of the finest vessels in our navy, as will be seen from the following list: The flag-ship Franklin, mounts thirty-nine guns and is commanded by Captain C. R. P. Rodgers; Richmond, fifteen guns, Captain J. R. M. Mullaney: Plymouth, eight guns, Captain W. H. Macomb; Juniata, eight guns, Commander S. B. Luce; Sabine, thirty-six guns, sailing frigate, Commander J. G. Walker.

ITEMS.

THE trouble between the male and female medical students in Philadelphia appears to be ended. On Saturday 140 of the former and 39 of the latter attended the clinical lecture at the hospital, and no disturbance occurred.

THE President is represented to have said to Senator Wilson that he should advise, in his annual message, the consolidation of the debt into a four and a half per cent. loan, and recommend that Congress do not change the present rates of taxation.

PRINCE ARTHUR has settled down for a while at Montreal, but, mindful of the economic lessons of his august Ma, pays current prices for articles needed, and takes back change, much to the disgust of Kanucks who are on the make.

NO trouble or interruption from snow is anticipated on the Pacific Railroads during the winter months, precautions having been taken to provide against a season of thrice the severity of last winter. The real snow season in that region does not commence until about the first of February and lasts until about the 20th of March or the first of April.

A DETROIT constable discovered a partially intoxicated colored man who was carrying a naked yellow male baby three or four days old, rolled up in the skirt of his coat. Being arrested, the man declared he had found the infant thrown out into the street, and he was taking it home to his wife, who was entirely out of that household convenience, and "wanted one the best she knew how." An investigation showed that the story was true.

IT is now known that the large naval force which the Government has been sending out to the West Indies, and which was supposed to have some connection with Cuba, has gone to the Bay of Samana, which we shall take possession of in conformity with a treaty with the Dominican Government, and keep until the Senate shall decide whether to accept or reject the treaty.

Two men in Kentucky who were hanged by a vigilance committee, but upon whom the work was not done very effectually, have come to life and are suing a dozen members of the committee for sixty thousand dollars damages. This is a very unusual case. "Vigilance committee" is now a common name for a sort of organization that commits murder and does other violence in the name of law and order; but of course the murder and violence must be the same before the law, whatever names they are done in, so that if the half-hanged litigants get a verdict in their favor there will be a clear case for the criminal courts against the vigilants.

THE blessing on the Suez Canal and the sermon by Pere Baner, the Almoner of the Empress Eugenie, with the concession of religious liberty in Egypt and Turkey, mark an advance of the Cross over the dominions of the Crescent destined to be more potential in its consequence than all the crusades and all the bloody wars against the believers in Mohammed, from first to last. Thus, through the material agents of modern science, and peaceful triumphs of the Cross will not be stayed till they have covered the earth. Steam, the electric wire and trade have become the world-subduing missionaries and teachers of Christianity.

THE storms which were predicted for the first week in October, in England, did not occur, but a month later extraordinary tides caused much injury to property. The Thames has been swept from its mouth to Teddington Lock by a tidal wave such as very seldom visits English rivers. All the way from Greenwich to London the lower rooms and floors of wharves and warehouses were flooded. Higher up the height of the tide produced yet more unusual effect. The towing path along the reaches above Battersea, although it has recently been improved, and was thought to be high enough to resist any possible tide, was completely submerged, and the water lay in great lakes in the private grounds near Barnes. For the first time, in the history of Thames racing, the steamboat carrying a referee was her funnel being stove in the attempt and the referee having to be sent on in a steam launch.

THE late elections in Brooklyn have resulted in a complication of outrages on popular rights, which are the more alarming from the apparent indifference with which they are received by the people. Their simple announcement ought to startle the public more than an earthquake; for, if an intelligent community like that of Brooklyn can quietly and patiently permit themselves to be openly defrauded at the ballot-boxes, and their decisions in the choice of their officers be set aside by a few political adventures, we must admit that republicanism is a failure, and prepare ourselves at once for some other form of government. The outrage in Brooklyn is not a new thing. It was begun last year, when the Democratic authorities denied the Republicans the right of any representation in the appointments of the elective officials; and, being entirely successful in their nefarious schemes then, they repeated them this year, and have consummated their villainy by fradulenty returning certain of the Democratic candidates as elected, the principal one being the sheriff. Now it is not to the Republicans that we are indebted for the exposure of this monstrous wickedness; but to Judge Joseph F. Barnard, of the Supreme Court, and to District Attorney Morris, of Kings County, both of them prominent members of the Democratic party. Mr Morris explicitly avers that of the long list of officers and members of assembly returned as elected by the Democratic canvassers the only one who has been actually chosen by the votes of the people is the mayor. The subject has been laid before the Grand Jury of Kings County; and, while waiting for legal action by the properly constituted authorities, it may be set for the people to remain quiet. But we must confess that the supineness of the Brooklynites has a very discouraging aspect.

IT is duly paragraphed that "Henry Ward Beecher's salary will be reduced to $21,000 this year." Whether or not it will be considered proper to take up a subscription for him is not stated. Estimating his further income from lecturing and writing at some $12,000 per annum—and it is all that—the reverend gentleman will have *only* a paltry $33,000 a year to live upon. It is rather more, indeed, than any of the Apostles received, and even a larger income than most of the English bishops get, for doing very little; but considering that the Archbishop of Canterbury has $75,000, and the Bishop of London $50,000 a year, Mr. Beecher may fancy that he has a cause to complain.

MANY are the anecdotes being told of the famous French academician Sainte-Beuve, recently deceased in Paris. He was supping one evening at a restaurant, and close by him the great friar Lacordaire was seated. Perhaps it was malice, or perhaps he did not see the latter, but Sainte Beuve, who was conversing on the subject of religion with a friend, dropped the remark that he could not believe in God because it went beyond his understanding. He had scarcely spoken this when Lacordaire rose up to his full height, and, pointing toward heaven, exclaimed: "M. Sainte-Beuve, you say you do not believe in God because you cannot understand him. But can you understand why the same fire will melt butter and harden eggs? And nevertheless you are eating your omelette!" Sainte-Beuve, struck at this remark, remained silent for a moment, but then he rose likewise, pressed the hand of the ardent Dominican, and they remained warm friends ever afterward.

WHEN Eugenia visited Constantinople she went to hear mass at the Armenian church. This church had been magnificently decorated at the expense of the Sultan, and strange to say, the decoration had been performed under the immediate supervision of the Sultana Valide. Throngs of enthusiastic spectators lined the roads over which the Empress passed, and when she reached the church she was escorted to a magnificent throne. A French writer observes on this occasion, that this visit will probably be of the utmost importance to the Turkish people. Seeing an infidel woman treated with so much respect, and even their great Padishah bowing before her, the native women threw off their reserve and were the most eager to press forward, a good many even dropped their veils, and it was evident that the spectacle inspired them with a sentiment of the dignity of their sex. The East seems to shake off its torpor and awake to a new life.

THE latest intelligence from Cuba confirms the reports heretofore received of the intention of the insurgents to destroy all the sugar producing estates they can operate upon. On Thursday week seven cane-fields near Las Cruces were burned. Since that time four Chinamen were discovered in the act of firing another cane-field. They were seized and immediately executed. The settlement of Teguayaben, which was defended by thirty volunteers, has been captured by the insurgents and burnt. Gen. De Rodas has returned from Cienfuegos, whither he went to examine into the situation. Hardly had he arrived there before Gen. Carbo begged him to send to his aid 3,000 volunteers, to bring on, if possible, a general engagement with the Cuban commander, Cavada. The Havana *Diario* on Saturday had an article declaring that there were but two elements of population in the island, the Spanish and foreign, and that the enemies of Spain could not remain there.

ST. PETERSBURG is threatened with total inundation. At the last advices the Neva had already overflowed the banks, and guns were firing to warn the tenants of ground floors to remove themselves and their families to higher stories, or else to abandon the city. In the lower quarters the inhabitants were rapidly deserting. This is the first flood that has taken place at St. Petersburg for four-and forty years. The last was in 1824, when 402 houses were destroyed, and 3,600 seriously damaged; 20,000 people were then left without shelter, and 600 were drowned. It is impossible to over-estimate the misery produced by catastrophies of this kind. In 1824 it was as though the whole city had gone into mourning. Festivals were everywhere suspended, and the money destined for the usual round of winter amusements all went to relieve the thousands of unhappy people whom the inundation had either thrown out of work or turned out of doors. To make matters worse, the cessation of balls and parties caused a stagnation in trade and innumerable bankruptcies, so that to all classes the trial was a long and a cruel one. The municipal administration of the city is, however, better now than it was then.

Miscellaneous.

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Miscellaneous.

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The articles upon public question which appear in HARPER'S WEEKLY from week to week form a remarkable series of brief political essays. They are distinguished by clear and pointed statement, by good common-sense, by independence and breadth of view. They are the expression of mature conviction, high principle, and strong feeling, and take their place among the best newspaper writing of the time.—*North American Review, Boston, Mass*

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The BAZAR is excellent. Like all the Periodicals which the Harpers Publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for whom it is intended—the mothers and daughters in average families—can not but profit by its good sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, are to-day making very many homes happier than they may have been before the woman began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor.—*The Nation.*

It has the merit of being sensible, of conveying instructions, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked with good reading matter.—*Watchman and Reflector.*

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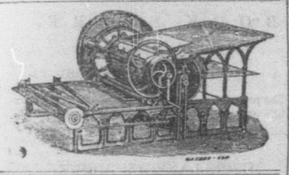

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 26, 1869.

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff—Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Boegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Bavlan *Clerk*—John G. Fisher.
Counsel—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Deflbaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer. *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley.
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brighthill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lents and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. D. Reed.
Constable—Richard Curboy.
High Constable—Lawrence Deflbaugh.
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

THE death yells of porkers are heard all around.

WHAT has become of the new M. E. Church in this place?

"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 2," for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

WE have not had our "pumpkin flood" this Fall.

WE call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Bedford Hotel, by J. J. Shoemaker, in another column.

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

JOHN MOWRY Esq., and Mrs. John Taylor, have refitted and painted their residences on East Pitt St.

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

HALL'S Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is a splendid dressing for the hair. No other like it. Try it and judge for yourselves.

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D. W. CROUSE has put up a neat frame building on West Pitt St. Dan is enterprising.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

MRS. TATE and A. B. Cramer are both putting up new buildings on their premises for the accommodation of boarders next season.

BUSINESS is dull, money is tight, times are hard, flour is cheap, health is good, locals are scarce, weddings are few, trust is plenty and weather too.

THE Washington House is again in the hands of Wm. Dibert Esq. The change was effected one day last week. We understand that Mr. Dibert made about a thousand dollars in the transaction.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Durborrow and Lutz, either by book account or note, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts at once, as the books must be closed.
JOHN LUTZ.

FALSE ALARM.—On Thursday evening of last week, the cry of fire raised quite a commotion on Juliana and Pitt Sts. As is usual on such an occasion in this place, everybody ran the wrong way, and nobody thought of the engine or hose, neither of which, however, would have been of any use had the alarm proved more than a chimney on fire, for there is no water in our reservoir. It will be good by Bedford, if she ever catches fire. Some years ago with one reservoir we generally had surplus water enough to extinguish a fire occasionally. Now we have two reservoirs and can't get as much water as we can drink. Who's to blame?

THANKSGIVING was unusually well observed in old Bedford; business generally being suspended, except the court, which also adjourned during the religious services of the morning. The congregations of the town unitedly attended service at the Presbyterian church where an able and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. J. Q. McAtee, the pastor of the Lutheran church. After service the time honored custom of eating roast turkey was scrupulously observed by almost every household. The editor would have been entirely forgotten in the general rush for turkey, but for mine hospitable host of the Washington, who thoughtfully provided a choice fat one, with which we were enabled to satisfy the wants of the inner man, and give thanks along with our neighbors.

ANOTHER STEP.—Our worthy friend Dr. C. N. Hickok of this place, at the recent Semi-Annual session of the grand Encampment of the I. O. O. F. of Pennsylvania received the nomination of Right Worthy Grand Representative in the Grand Lodge of the United States. The Doctor has been a faithful, zealous worker in the above Order, and now has hold of the highest rung in the ladder, which he will mount in a short time without any difficulty.

COURT PROCEEDINGS Nov. Term 1869.—Com. *vs.* John Barket—Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Miranda Sleek. Jury find Defendant guilty. Usual sentence.

Com. *vs.* Samuel O'Neal, Indictment for Larceny on oath of G. W. Figard, Jury find Defendant not guilty.

Com. *vs.* Frank Ling, Indictment for Fornication and Bastardy on oath of Eliza Jane Charles, Jury find Defendant not guilty, but to pay costs of prosecution.

Com. *vs.* John Stombaugh *et. al.* Surety of the Peace on oath of Michael Walter—Walter to pay all costs accrued in the arrest of Mrs. Helsel and Henzey, and Defendant Stombaugh, to pay balance of costs.

Com. *vs.* John N. Kensinger, Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Samuel Berkstresser, Jury find Defendant guilty, sentenced to pay a fine of $5,00 and costs.

Com. *vs.* Samuel Berkstresser, Indictment for Assault and Battery and attempt to break into a dwelling house, on oath of John N. Kensinger, Jury find Defendants not guilty but to pay all costs.

Com. *vs.* John Skelley, Indictment for violating Liquor Laws on oath of James Rawlins Grand Jury find true bill, same day Defendant pleads guilty and submits to Court. Penalty, $10 fine and 10 days imprisonment and pay costs.

Com. *vs.* John Skelley, Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of James Rawlins. Not a true bill, County to pay costs.

Com. *vs.* John Skelley, Indictment for Larceny as bailee on oath of James Rawlins. Not a true bill.

Com. *vs.* George Browning, James Browning and George Conrod, Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of James Mors—Jury find Defendants not guilty on first and second Counts and guilty on third Count in manner and form as they stand indicted, fine $5 each and pay costs.

Com. *vs.* Sophia Flory, Mary Ann Plecher and G. W. Dibert, Indictment for perjury on oath of D. A. Plank. Grand Jury find a true bill against G. W. Dibert one of the Defendants. Defendant with Andrew Plecher held in $100, for appearance at next session.

Com. *vs.* D. A. Plank, Indictment for Abortion on oath of Sophia Flory. Not a true bill.

Com. *vs.* G. W. Dibert, Surety of the Peace on oath of D. A. Plank, Recognizance forfeited and process awarded.

Com. *vs.* G. W. Dibert, Indictment for Abortion on oath of Mary Ann Plecher, Jury find Defendant guilty in manner and form as he stands indicted.

Com. *vs.* John Kensinger, Mary Ann Kensinger and Daniel R. Kensinger, Indictment for Assault and Battery on oath of Levi Berkstresser, Jury find John Kensinger guilty.

Com. *vs.* Susan Richison and Elizabeth Hall, Larceny on oath of Martha E. Rea, Defendants found guilty.

Com. *vs.* Elizabeth Hall, Indictment for Larceny on oath of Asanath Pennell, Defendant found guilty.

Com. *vs.* Peter Young, Larceny on oath of James Rea, guilty.

Com. *vs.* G. W. Dibert, Subornation of Perjury on oath of D. A. Plank, true bill, Recognizance forfeited and process awarded.

"IF I ONLY HAD CAPITAL."—If I only had capital, we heard a young man say a few days ago as he puffed away at a ten cent cigar, I would soon do something. If I only had capital, said another as he walked away from a dram-shop where he had just paid ten cents for a drink, I would go into business. The same remark might have been heard from the young man loafing on the street corner. Young man with the cigar, you are smoking away your capital; you, from the dram-shop, are drinking yours and destroying your body at the same time, and you, of the street corner, are wasting yours in idleness and forming bad habits. Dimes make dollars. Time is money. Don't wait for a fortune to begin with. If you had ten thousand a year and spent it all you would be poor still. The millionnaires of our land began poor. Our men of power and influence did not start with fortunes. You too can make your mark if you will. But you must stop spending your money for what you don't need and squandering your time in idleness. Go to work. Do whatever you can find. Refuse no useful or honorable work until you can get better. It is not honest work that degrades men. Make good use of your time. Save your earnings, and improve your leisure moments by storing your mind with useful knowledge. Be true to your employer. Care for his business and his interests as if they were your own. Such conduct will make you friends, and a judicious economy will accumulate you capital. Then you may begin for yourself whenever a favorable opportunity offers; and the same, industry, economy and attention to business will give you a competence. This is the way you can attain to power and influence. If you get them any other way, your bad habits will waste your patrimony and destroy your influence. If you are unwilling thus to labor for them you are unworthy to enjoy them and will never get them. There still is no excellence without labor.

THE secret of the Alisma's success Explained. The hair is secreted by a little vesicle or gland, and each gland is nourished and supported by a minute blood-vessel, and as long as these blood-vessels carry a sufficient quantity of nourishment to these glands, the hair will grow; but if from disease or any other cause, these vessels become obstructed or torbid, so much so as not to carry to these glands a sufficient quantity of blood to nourish and sustain them, the hair will become dry and fall off. The reproduction of the hair, therefore, depends upon the restoration of these small blood-vessels to their primitive and unobstructed circulation, which indication the Alisma performs. It is absolutely necessary, before new hair can be produced, to stimulate the scalp by the application of the Alisma, which excites the blood-vessels to an increased healthy action. Remember, it requires time; for if the hair were to start as soon as the tonic was applied, it would probably be five or six weeks before it would make its appearance through the skin.

HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINE.—Elsewhere will be found the card of Messrs. Straw & Morton 20th street, agents for the above machine. We have never had much confidence in the statements made in regard to the capabilities of the various Knitting Machines now before the public, but having personally examined the Hinkley Machine, we find that it will perform all that is claimed for it in the advertisement, in a satisfactory manner. The agents are among the most reliable and enterprising of the business men of our city, and their names alone are a sufficient guarantee that anything that comes from their establishment will be as represented.—*Pittsburgh Christian Advocate.*

GAME.—This is the time of year our sportsmen enjoy themselves. Already we hear the report of the hunter's rifle in every "neck of woods" Already have we seen some of our townsmen return from a hunting excursion with game, traps and dog and a brace of turkeys, a deer or a bear.

On Friday last our friend 'Squire, E. M. Alsip, shot a turkey which weighed 18 or 20 pounds. His father John Alsip, Esq, the next day killed two deer. A Mr. May and two other gentlemen of Londonderry township killed two deer and a bear a few days ago. Concerning the last, a very interesting, thrilling and exciting story is afloat, but as we hav'nt got the particulars from reliable sources, we refain from giving it.

MURDER IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—On Wednesday evening the 17th inst., the most atrocious murder, it has ever been our duty to record, was committed near Pleasant Grove, a station on the Huntingdon and Broadtop Railroad. The victims, three in number, Mr. John Pechtel, his wife, and a boy named Scott Garner, were sitting at supper, when all three were shot. Mr. Pechtel and Garner were instantly killed and Mrs. Pechtel being only wounded was afterward killed with a hatchet. The object of the murderers was to obtain several thousand dollars of money which Mr. Pechtel was supposed to have, and which they obtained. After plundering the house the dead bodies of the murdered parties were placed on a bed and covered over and the bed set on fire. The design was evidently to burn the house and dead bodies so as to convey the idea that the house had burned and the inmates perished in the flames. This occurred between seven and eight o'clock—about nine o'clock two men passing by, discovered the light and the smoke issuing from the house and at once entered and extinguished the fire without much difficulty. They then found the victims partially burned, but not enough to prevent identification. The alarm was at once given and messengers dispatched to Huntingdon. The murderers in the meantime had reached Huntingdon, and entered an oyster saloon near the depot, evidently trying to conceal themselves or attract as little attention as possible. They spent about three hours at Huntingdon, when they took the 3½ a. m. train for Altoona. Shortly after their departure the parties from the vicinity of the murder reached Huntingdon; where they were informed of the sucpicious looking couple referred to. A telegram was immediately sent to Altoona, and on the arrival of the train, the murderers were arrested. They were returned to Huntingdon Thanksgiving-day.

Great excitement prevailed on their arrival and the excited populace threatened to lynch them and hang them on the spot. The murderers are Germans named Oliver Bodenburg and Gotlieb Bohner. The latter is said to have been convicted of larceny in Huntingdon some three years ago and sent to the penitentiary. Mr. Pechtel was quite old, about 65 years of age, and his wife 61, the boy was about ten. The money obtained was about $2000. When arrested $200 of greenbacks were found on the murderers and $600 were afterward found in the lockup at Altoona, where they were kept. Some $20 in gold were afterward obtained from one of the prisoners, who had attempted to conceal it in his mouth. Bohner has since confessed as follows:

I was born in Wurtemberg, in May, 1827, and came to this country in 1864, I was never married. I served as a private in Co. C, 70th New York Volunteers, for two years and two months. After being discharged from the army I lived first in New York, then in Huntingdon, and lately at Altoona. I worked in the coal mine on Broad Top a couple of months for Robert Hare Powell.

I was never acquainted with the family of John Pechtel; but passed there once and asked for work.

I first became acquainted with Oliver [Albert] Bodenberg at his boarding-house in Altoona in September last. We slept together and boarded at the same house. Soon after I got acquainted with him, he told me that Pechtel had money. He said that he had slept there twice. He asked me to go along and stay outside, and said I need not know what he did inside. We came down on the cars on Monday evening from Altoona, and walked from Huntingdon by way of M'Connellstown to Pechtel's that evening; and slept all night in his (Pechtel's) stable loft. On Tuesday we walked over the neighborhood and inquired for work, and staid all night in a barn further down the road. On Wednesday morning we came to Huntingdon, and I did not want to go back [This was on the morning of the murder.] Oliver [Albert] said if I did not go back he would shoot me. We started back after dinner and walked by Pechtel's; but went by the Broad Top to avoid getting there too soon. We stopped a while at M'Connellstown station, and a while at Pleasant Grove. We reached Pechtel's about 7 o'clock. I staid on the railroad and Oliver [Albert] went to the house. I heard only one shot. The wind was blowing very hard. He was in the house about one hour. He brought out the bags full of gold and silver. He gave me one of them, and said, "Now, let's go." I think Oliver [Albert] had about twice as much money as I had. He told me in the lock-up at Altoona that he had put the money away while he was down in the privy, by digging a hole with his hand and burying it.

Bodenberg, corroborates this, with this exception—He alleges *he* staid on the railroad while Bohner went to the house.

Bodenberg also alleges that they got a bottle of liquor at M'Connellstown, but that he had only two drinks.

UNSEASONABLE POETRY.—In looking over our exchanges we are sometimes struck with the extremely unseasonable character of poetical selections. This year winter began in this region about the middle of October and verily seems to have fastened on us with such a firm grip that there is little prospect of his relaxing it until April. Notwithstanding this fact we find in about one-half of our exchanges that

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are burried in snow
There comes a festive season
When natnre is all aglow— &c., &c.

In those smoothly flaming stanzas we admit that Indian Summer is beautifully portrayed, but then Indian Summer has obstinately refused to respond to all this flattery and has not deigned to show her face or give us the faintest glimpse of her gorgeous raiment. On the contrary fierce, cold, unrelenting winter close clasped in his robe of snow greets us ere we had fairly passed the portals of summer, and the flowers are buried in snow almost before their death and instead of Indian Summer, "The coming of the snow storm" would make more seasonable reading.

FIRE IN THE ALTOONA R. R. SHOPS.—About eight o'clock on Tuesday night fire was discovered issuing from the planing mill connected with the Railroad Shops in this city. In a short time the whole building was enveloped in flames and the fire communicated to the tin shop adjoining. The planing mill was a frame building and contained a large quantity of finished and rough lumber. The entire building and contents were consumed. The tin shop was partially destroyed. We have no estimate of the loss, but have understood it is at least $25,000.

The fire department were promptly on the ground and by their efficiency, (and they labored at great disadvantage on account of the scarcity of water) the main buildings of the company were saved from ruin, although one of them was several times on fire. The origin of the fire is unknown, but there are no grounds for supposing it anything other than an accident. It is estimated that fifteen or twenty hands are temporarily thrown out of employment, but no doubt the company will give them other work until the buildings burned, are replaced, which, we understand, will be done at once.—*Blair County Radical.*

WE are glad to learn of the success of our friend John W. Shuck who has been elected Clerk of the County Court of Champaign County, Ill. by an overwhelming majority. John always was a good Republican, true to his country in time of her trouble, having served a number of years in the late war, and justly deserves the honor the people have conferred upon him.

DUNNING.—One of our exchanges, hard up for money to meet expenses, has been compelled to dun pretty sharply, and ingeniously puts in rhyme the apology therefor—which we commend to the attention of our own readers:—

"Should you ask why this dunning,
Why these sad complaints and murmurs,
Murmurs loud about delinquents
Who have read the paper weekly,
Read what they have never paid for,
Read with pleasure and with profit,
Read of State affairs and prospects,
Read of news both home and foreign,
Read the essays and the poems,
Full of wisdom and in fractions,
Read the table of the markets,
Carefully corrected weekly?
Should you ask us why this dunning?
We should answer, we should tell you,
"From the printer, from the mailer,
From the kind old paper maker,
From the landlord, from the carrier,
From the man who taxes letters,
With a stamp from uncle Samuel—
'Uncle Sam the rowdies call him;
From them all there comes a message,
Message kind and firmly spoken,
'Please to pay us what you owe us.'
"Sad it is to hear such message,
When our funds are all exhausted,
When the last bank note has left us,
When the gold coin all has vanished,
Gone to pay the paper-maker,
Gone to pay the toiling printer,
Gone to pay the landlord tribute,
Gone to pay the nimble carrier,
Gone to pay the faithful mailer,
Gone to pay our Uncle Samuel—
Uncle Sam the rowdies call him—
Gone to pay for used up paper
Ten and twenty hundred dollars!
"Sad it is to turn our ledger,
Turn the leaves of this old ledger,
Turn to see what sums are due us,
Due for volumes long since ended,
Due for years of pleasant reading,
Due for years ef toilsome labor,
Due despite our constant dunning.
Due in sums from three to twenty.
"Would you lift a burden from us?
Would you drive a specter from you?
Would you taste a pleasant slumber?
Would you have a quiet conscience?
Would you read a paper PAID FOR?
Send us money—send us money,
Send us money—*send us money*—
SEND US MONEY THAT YOU OWE US!"

ANOTHER MURDER IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—At Broadtop city one day last week a Mr Cassiday murdered his son, a young man, under the following circumstances. Mr Cassiday it seems was in the habit of getting intoxicated and abusing his family, when the young man would be obliged to protect the family from his violence and sometimes was compelled to turn him out of the house. On the day of the murder Cassiday overtook his son some distance from the house, and attacked him with a club, one report says, and another with a knife, and killed him. Young Cassiday is reported to have been a steady young man who by work in the mines supported the family of his dissipated father. The murderer was arrested and lodged in the Huntingdon jail.

COURT.—The attendance at Court last week was unusually small for a regular session. The whole week was occupied with the quarter sessions, not a civil case being tried. It is indeed a sad commentary upon the moral condition of our county, that a whole week should now be occupied with criminal business when a few years ago but a couple of days were required to dispose of all Commonwealth business. Is it the fault of our public officers?

BANKING.—Mr. George F. Huff, agent of Wm. M. Lloyd of Altoona paid a flying visit to our town on Thursday, at the solicitation of a number of our citizens, with a view to making arrangements for opening a banking house. Banking facilities are greatly needed and we have a reasonable assurance that the above named parties will open business here within a week or two.

ONE of the few really successful enterprises of the day is Parker & Co.'s One Dollar Sale. Their system offers a greater opportunity for the purchase of the thousand and one useful articles, at a price that comes within the reach of all classes, than any other.

It is a well understood fact, that certain classes of goods pay the dealer a very large percentage of profit: This appears almost necessary, especially in Fancy Goods, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, &c., of which a dealer does not sell sufficient of any one article to make it an object of trade, and is obliged to purchase in small quantities; and when the goods are sold by three or four different classes of merchants, and each charge a very large profit, the price becomes double the original cost of manufacture before reaching the hands of the people.

It is in such goods Parker & Co., 98 & 100 Summer street, Boston, deal most extensively. Their sales are so immense they make each article a speciality, often buying all a manufacturer can produce. Their system gives universal satisfaction. Read their advertisement. 5nov:1m.

How Hostetter's Bitters cure Dyspepsia.

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.

The office of the stomach is to convert the food into a cream-like semi-fluid, called CHYME. This is effected partly by the action of a solvent, called the gastric juice, which exudes from the coating of the stomach, and partly by a mechanical movement of that organ, which *churns*, as it were, the dissolving aliment. The CHYME passes from the stomach into the duodenum, or entrance to the bowels, where it is subjected to the action of the bile, and the nutritions portion of it converted into a fluid called *Chyle*, which eventually becomes blood.

Now, it is evident that if the great solvent, the gastric juice, is not produced in sufficient quantity, or if the mechanical action of the stomach is not sufficiently brisk, the *first process of digestion* will be but imperfectly performed. It is also clear that if the liver, which plays such an important part in changing the nourishing portion of the chyme into the material of the blood, is congested, or in any unnatural condition, the *second process* will not be thoroughly accomplished. The result of the *two failures* is *dyspepsia*, complicated with *biliousness*.

The mode in which HOSTETTER'S BITTERS operate in such cases is this: they invigorate the cellular membrane of the stomach, which evolves the gastric juice, thereby insuring an ample sufficiency of the fluid to completely dissolve the food. They also act upon the nerves of the stomach, causing an acceleration of the mechanical movement necessary to reduce the food to a homogeneous mass. They also act specifically upon the liver, strengthening it, and so enabling it to produce an ample and regular supply of bile, for the purpose of converting the nutritious particles of the *Chyme* into *Chyle*, and promote the passage through the bowels of the useless debris.

In this way, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS cure dyspepsia and liver complaint. The explanation is plain, simple, philosophical, and *true*.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?

ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

Books and Periodicals.

ROBERT GRAHAM. A sequel to Linda; or, The Young Pilot of the Bell Creole. By Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz. The thousands who have read Linda will make haste to procure a copy of Robert Graham, which is a sequel to that celebrated work, and is also the second volume issued of Peterson's new and beautiful edition of the complete works of Mrs Caroline Lee Hentz. Robert Graham is a charming novel, being natural, graphic, and very entertaining. In point of plot, style, and all the other characteristics of a popular romance, it will be found equal, if not superior to the novels of the present day. We cannot admire too much, nor thank Mrs. Hentz too sincerely for the high and ennobling morality and Christian grace, which not only pervade her entire writings, but which shine forth with undimmed beauty in this novel of Robert Graham. It sustains the character which is very difficult to well delineate in a work of fiction—*a religious missionary.* All who read the work will bear testimony to the entire success of Mrs. Hentz's writings. It is published in a large duodecimo volume, bound in green morocco cloth, price $1.75; or, in paper cover for $1.50.

THE Lady's Friend for December. The Christmas number of this attractive monthly has two beautiful steel engravings—companion pictures, The Departure and The Return. It has also a gay and stylish plate of Colored Fashions, and a Christmas title page, showing various modes of celebrating the day. Music—The Angels are Waiting for Me. Amanda M. Douglas concludes The Prize of Two Men's Lives, and Mrs. Wood of Roland Yorke, ends in the most satisfactory manner. There is a fine story from Mrs. Moulton, and one from Nora Perry, and a sweet poem from Florence Percy, with the usual literary variety. The recipes are good, practical directions, such as ladies want for the holidays. Inclose ten cents for a sample copy, to Deacon & Poterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. Price $2.50 a year (which also includes a large steel engraving).

THE December number of Lippincott's Magazine, with three fine full page engravings, is on our table containing: The Vicar of Bullhampton. Too Late; a poem. The Coming Crisis in Canada. Incompatible. With the Yam-Eaters. The East: How I Entered and How I Left it. Beyond the Breakers. The Banned Priest. The Seventy Thousand. Tobacco. One woman of the World. Shall They be Educated.? The Actuary's Story. The Indian Summer. Our Monthly Gossip. Literature of the Day.

Terms.—Yearly Subscription, $4. Single Number, 35 cents. *Club Rates.*—Two Copies, $8; Five Copies, $16; Ten Copies, $30. Lippincotts' Magazine, with Sunday Magazine, $6.50; with Good Words for the Young, $5.50; with Good Words, $5.75. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market street, Philadelphia.

THE "ATLANTIC" for this month sustains its well-established reputation, and closes the year with an excellent number. The first article—"Uncle Sam's Treatment of his Servants," is from Mr. Parton's facile pen, and will, of course have many readers. "The Dead Level," by F. Sheldon, introduces us to a talkative great-grandfather, who steadfastly believed in the good old days of yore. "The Mormon Prophet's Tragedy," by John Hay; "The Brick Moon," by E. F. Hale, brings its observations to April, 1871, and will be continued we cannot imagine, how much farther. "American Industry in the Census," by F. A. Walker, cannot fail to interest many people in view of our coming census of '70. Alice Eliot, who we believe is a new contributor, is the author of "Mr. Bruce," a sprightly sketch, cleverly written. "The Increase of Human Life," Part 111., by Dr. Edward Jarvis, is a valuable article. Bayard Taylor is the author of "In My Vineyard." Caroline Cheseboro, finishes her serial, "The Foe in the Household." "John," a sensible view of our Chinese emigrants, by A. D. Richardson. "Life Saving as a Business Duty," by W. F. G. Shanks; "Under the Midnight Sun," by I. I. Hayes, of Arctic fame; with the Reviews and Literary notices, complete the contents.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS, FOR DECEMBER, is the twelfth number of volume 5, and a very good one it is. Mr. Aldrich's story of a Bad Boy who was not such a very Bad Boy after All, closes, and we hear many wishes expressed that Mr. Aldrich will soon introduce some more of his boys and girls to the Young Folks. How to Do It, by Edward E. Hale, makes some suggestions that are perhaps as apropos for the elder as for the younger members of society. Christmas Tide, by A. W. Bellow, and Johnny Tearful, by George Cooper, are the poems in this number. Hot Buckwheat Cakes, is by H. L. Palmer; Carl's Christmas Carol, by Mr. W. McLain; Le Bœuf Gras, by Mrs. Craik; how Battles are Fought, by Major Traverse, and how a Ship is Modeled and Launched, by J. T. Trowbridge, convey useful information in a very pleasant manner. A December Charade, is by Mrs. Daiz, Round the Evening Lamp, and The Letter Box, are indeed treasuries of entertainment for the long winter evenings. There are promises of many good things for the coming year, and we wish The Young Folks a largely increased circulation.

THE Eclectic Magazine for December opens with a fine steel engraving of Pere Hyacinthe. Its literary contents are France and the Œcumenical Council. Female Education in France. Unconsciousness and Annihilation. Roman Imperialism. A set of National French Novels. The Aurora Polaris. A Peep at Pompi. Dr. Hanna's Life of Christ. Palestine Exploration Fund. Arthur Hugh Clough. Terrestrial Magnetism. He Knew He was Right. Wild Cats. First Love. Pere Hyacinth, a brief biographical sketch of Father Hyacinth and the events which have lately brought him of late so prominently before the public. Literary notices, Science, Art and Varieties. This isone of the best numbers of the year. E. R. Pelton Publisher 108 Fulton Street New York.

THE North British Review for October is on our table. Juventus Mundi (the title of the new Book of the Right Honorrble William Ewart Gladstone on The Gods and Men of the Heroic Age) is the opening article. The next paper in importance, and the one of most present interest, is The Pope and the Council, a paper of unusual ability. The Massacre of St. Bartholomew, The Different Schools of Elementary Logic, Mr. Brownings Latest Poetry, The Constitutional Development of Austria, Literature of the Land Question in Ireland, and Contemporary Literature make up the number. Re-published by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company 140 Fulton Street New York.

THE CHILDREN'S HOUR.—"Take it all in all," says the *Sunday-School Times*, "This is the best magazine for children in the world." For beauty of illustration and typography, it is certainly unsurpassed in this or any other country; and we see by the Prospectus for 1870, that its pictorial attractions are to exceed in beauty those of any previous year. Old and young read this magazine with delight and profit.

Terms: $1.25 a year. Five copies for $5.00. Specimen number, 10 cents. Sewing Machines, Cabinet Organs, Dolls, Tool-Chests, Books, &c. &c., given as Premiums for Subscribers. Address T. S. Arthur & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.

HARPER'S Magazine for December is quite up to the standard which is always high. The first two articles, Frederick The Great and Beast Bird and Fish are sure of being read by everybody. For biographical sketches and illustrated articles of the better class Harper is unequaled. No better family magazine can be found among the multitude now published. Its matter is always interesting as well as profitable. Harper and Brothers Franklin square New York. See advertisement in another column.

MUSICAL.—We have just received a copy of Hitchcock's New Monthly magazine and are very much pleased with it indeed. We have no doubt it will become a great favorite among the ladies. It is a literary and musical journal of high standing, that will benefit any community where it is circulated. Single numbers twenty-five cents.

ONCE A MONTH for December is as usual brim full of interesting and beneficial reading matter. With the opening number for 1870, the page will be enlarged and the quantity of reading matter increased. The publishers promise that during the year it will be liberally illustrated. It is a cheap magazine only $2,00 per year—try it. T. S. Arthur & Co., Publishers.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 22.

There is a steady demand for cloverseed; sales at $6 25a7 25—the latter figure for choice. In timothy no movement. Small sales of flaxseed at $2 40 per bushel.

There is no improvement to record in the flour market, the demand being limited entirely to the wants of the home trade. Small sales of superfine at $5a5 37½ per barrel; extras at $5 50a5 62; northwestern extra family at $5 75a6 25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 87½a6 50; and fancy brands at $6 75a7 50. Rye flour and corn meal are very quiet. Sales of the former at $6.

The wheat market is dull but prices are unchanged; small sales of western red at $1 35a1 36, and Pennsylvania at $1 37a1 38. Rye is steady at $1 05. Corn is very quiet, with sales of old yellow at $1 07a1 10; new do. at 85a93c, according to dryness, and mixed western at $1 05a1 06. Oats are steady, with sales of Pennsylvania and southern at 59a60c. Prices of barley and malt remain as last quoted.

MARRIED.

In St. Clairsville, November 16th, 1869, at the Lutheran parsonage, by the Rev. J. Peter, THOMAS H. IMLER to ANNIE REIGHARD, both of Bedford co.

In Coaldale, Nov. 14th, 1869, by J. M. Lehman Esq., Mr. JAMES LYTLE to Miss ELIZA J. GATES of Broadtop twp.
Blair county papers please copy.

In Coaldale Oct. 25th, 1869, by the same, Mr. Abm. LYNN to Miss LATINA WISE of Broadtop twp.

In Coaldale, Oct. 8th, 1869, by the same, Mr. JOHN JENKINS to Miss DELILA WESTON, all of Coaldale borough.

In Coaldale, Oct. 7th 1869, by A. W. Swope Esq., Mr. WILLIAM KEPPER to Miss AMANDA EDWARDS, all of Coaldale borough.

DIED.

At her residence near Bloody Run, on the 20th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE MORTIMORE, aged 35 years and 5 months.

"Blessed are the dead, who die in the Lord."
M.

New Advertisements.

All advertisements, except public sales and legal notices, will be inserted three months and charged accordingly unless otherwise ordered.

ALEX. KING, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BEDFORD, Pa.,
All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

THE BEDFORD HOTEL
FOR SALE OR RENT.
The subscriber now offers this well known hotel for Sale or Rent. Possession given at any time to suit purchaser. The building is in good repair, having just been thoroughly re-fitted. For further particulars apply to
JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.
26novtf Bedford Pa.

SECOND AND LAST NOTICE!
We have extended our notice till the 15th of December, after which time the Books of GEO. BLYMYER, GEO. GLYMYER & SON, and B. M. BLYMYER & CO. will be placed in the hands of Esq. NICODEMUS for settlement, without respect to persons.
26nov3t

VINEGAR.—
How made in 10 hours without drugs. For Circulars Address, L. SAGE, Vinegar works, Cromwell, Conn. 26nov8w

AGENTS WANTED FOR BEFORE THE FOOT-LIGHTS and BEHIND the SCENES, by Olive Logan. A high-toned, rapid selling book. A complete expose of the show-world. 650 pages; 60 engravings. Prospectus and Sample free to Agents. PARMELEE & CO.,
26nov8w Philadelphia, or Middletown, Ct.

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SHOWS HOW to DOUBLE THE PROFITS OF THE FARM, and how farmers and their sons can each make $100 PER MONTH in Winter. 1000 copies will be mailed free to farmers. Send name and address to
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OUR HOME PHYSICIAN!
A New Handy-Book of Family Medicine. By Dr. BEARD, of the University of the City of New York, assisted by medical professors in the various departments. Three years devoted to its preparation. Quackery and humbuggery exposed. Professors in our leading medical colleges testify that it is the best family doctor book ever written. Outfit and sample free to agents.
A. H. HUBBARD, 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa, 26nov4w

$30 HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES: $30
The most perfect machine yet invented.
Will widen and narrow, turn a heel, or point a toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, hoods, comforters, mittens, &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle, and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do, and costs less than half as much, and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application.
Agents wanted.
All machines guaranteed.
STRAW & MORTON Gen'l. Agents,
No. 20, Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned will expose to sale at public outcry, on the premises, on SATURDAY, *the 18th day of December*, 1869, THE MANSION FARM of JACOB BISEL, late of St. Clair township, dec'd, containing 240 acres and 141 perches neat measure, 140 acres cleared and under fence, about 20 acres being good meadow, the balance being well timbered. The improvements are

Poetry.

YOU KISSED ME.

You kissed me! my head had dropped low on your breast,
With a feeling of shelter and infinite rest;
While the holy emotion my tongue dared not speak,
Flushed up like a flame from my heart to my cheek;
Your arms held me fast—Oh! your arms were so bold,
Heart beat against heart in that passionate hold;
Your glances seemed drawing my soul through my eyes,
As the sun draws the mist from the sea to the skies;
And your lips clung to mine till I prayed in my bliss
They might never unclasp from that rapturous kiss.

You kissed me! my heart, my breath and my will,
In delirious joy for the moment stood still;
Life had for me then no temptations, no charms,
No vista of pleasure—outside of your arms;
And were I this moment an angel, possessed
Of the glory and peace that are given the blessed,
I would fling my white robes unrepiningly down,
I would tear from my forehead that beautiful crown,
To nestle once more in that haven of rest,
With your lips upon mine and my head on your breast.

You kissed me! my soul in a bliss so divine,
Reeled and swooned like a foolish man drunken with wine;
And I thought 'twere delicious to die then, if death
Would but come while my lips were yet moist with your breath;
'Twere delicious to die, if my heart might grow cold,
While your arms wrap me round in that passionate fold
And these are the questions I ask day and night,
Must my life taste but *once* such exquisite delight?
Would you care if your breast were my shelter as then?
And if you were here, would kiss me again?

Farm, Garden & Household.

THE TABLE—ORDER and ORNAMENT.

It was Dickens, we think, who said he could always judge of the character of a hotel by the condition of the Caster. Now do not quarrel about the spelling of the word, for we have looked into both the W's, and are sure that *er* is right and not *or*. We should like to write Castor but both W's forbid. If Dickens was right in his estimation of public houses by this standard, it is, we think, a good one to apply to private tables, and it is fair to judge a housekeeper by her caster—to which we may add the salt cellar. Salt, pepper, and vinegar, are needed at most meals, and besides these oil, mustard, catsup, and other sauces, are more or less used. Let us take up these things as a matter of order. In the first place the salt cellers and the caster should never be put away until they have been properly replenished for the next meal. We say *never* with an emphasis for nothing is more annoying than to find that there is no pepper or vinegar in the cruets, and it is in just these little things that the housekeeper shows her tact. Let us discuss these condiments. In the first place there is salt. Good salt should have no smell, and it should not become moist, no matter how "muggy" the weather. If salt shows either of these defects, try some other brand, or some other store, and insist upon good salt, not only for butter but for table use. It is to be had. Pepper is the next article of importance. Outrageous adulterations are practiced in the grinding of pepper and other spices, yet it is very inconvenient to do it one's self. Demand of the retailer that he shall furnish you a good article, and he will soon find out where to get it. Most of us who live near cities use white pepper. The black pepper is soaked in water until it loses its useless black skin, and then the grain is ground. It costs a little more, but it is neater in the caster, and does not blacken the food. Of course this is a refinement which only those near large cities can practice; but good, straight-ahead black pepper, if it be pure, is good enough. Vinegar is the condiment next most in use. Get good cider vinegar, and it will be the better the longer it is kept. Cider vinegar has an aroma, a fragrance, about it that belongs not to wine, whiskey, or any other vinegar. It is very true that the name vinegar means sour wine, but give us sour cider in preference. Sugar, or molasses and water, and many other things, will make a sour liquid which may be called vinegar, but nothing can equal that made from apple juice. *Oil* many people do not use oil. Do not put it in the castor unless it is good—emphatically good. To those who use oil there is nothing more annoying than that of a poor quality. Better omit it altogether, than to present an indifferent article. *Mustard.* There are two kinds of mustard, so distinct that they should be called by two different names. The strong, biting English or American mustard is best known. The powdered mustard is mixed with cold water, and sometimes a little salt is added. This is the common mustard upon our tables. The German and French have a way of preparing mustard in which much of its pungency is modified by spices. If any of our German readers can give us a recipe for this manner of preparing mustard, we should be glad, as we believe that no one who has once tried it would willingly take the other kind. *Catsup and Sauces.* These are not considered as necessary in the caster. Catsup, if properly made of tomatoes, is too thick and unmanageable to get through the narrow neck of a cruet, and it is better to put it upon the table in a separate bottle. The same with Worcestershire and other sauces that may be fancied. It is a great deal better to have a common, black bottle for catsup, from which those who desire it can get some, than to have an elegant cut-glass cruet into which the catsup has been introduced with a difficulty only to be equaled by that experienced by those who attempt to get it out.

What is Lost by Keeping Corn.—A correspondent of the Davenport, Ill., *Gazette*, put two hundred measured bushels of corn in a crib in November, 1868, which were recently marketed. The corn was kept in a well-protected crib, and was in excellent condition when sold. It was found to have shrunk forty-eight bushels, equal to twenty-four per cent. discount from the original amount. There was no unusual exposure to rats, bad weather, &c., the corn was first quality, and he thinks the experiment was in all respects a fair test of the profit and loss of holding over.

Our Wool Manufactures.—According to Hon. E. B. Bigelow, President of the National Wool Manufacturers Association the annual value of the wool manufactures in the United States, and of those manufactures in which wool is a component part, is not less than $175,000,000. Of these goods, more than four-fifths are made from American wools. The coarse carpet wools, which are not grown here at all, the worsted combing wools, and the fine clothing wools which are grown by us only in limited quantities, go to make up the rest.

COFFEE.

The Rev. J. C. Fletcher, late of Brazil—now Consul to Oporto, gives the following information in a late lecture:

A good cup of coffee could not be made by boiling—the best cup goes up in a smell to the fourth story of the house—and people should brown and grind their own coffee. There is no way for the south and West to get good coffee except to ask for the Golden Rio, or Gold Washed Rio, when they ask for that, they will get what they want. Coffee should be browned in a cylinder evenly, and not burned; it should be ground about like corn meal, and then one tablespoonful put in the pot for every cup. One cup of water for every four cups of coffee, is enough. It should not be boiled; percolating is the only Christian way to make coffee. When done, pour one quarter of a cup of the decoction into a cup, and fill up with boiled milk. By this plan you will have a drink worthy of the gods. Water and coffee have no affinity for each other; boiled milk only should be used.

Grease on Carpet.—There is nothing that annoys a tidy housekeeper so much as to have her carpet spotted with lamp oil or grease, and we therefore make known for their benefit the following recipe for extracting oil or grease spots from carpets or clothes: Cover the grease spot with whiting, and let it remain until it becomes saturated with the grease; then scrape it off, and cover the spot with another coat of whiting, and if this does not remove the grease, repeat the application. Three coats of whiting will, in most cases, remove the spot, when it should be brushed off with a clothes-brush.

In a mow twenty feet wide by thirty feet long and twenty-five feet deep, 450 feet of herds-grass, or 350 red-top, or 550 clover, is a ton.

Humorous.

JOSH BILLINGS PAPERS.

Puddin and Milk.

Lov iz sed to be blind, but i kno lots uv phellows in love who kan see twice as much in their galls az i kan.

The miser iz a riddle. What he possesses he haint got, and what he leaves behind him he never had.

Good phisick iz like a fiddle, furnishes the tune, while nature cuts the pigeon wing and cures the patient.

Caution tho very often wasted, iz a good risk to take.

Pity iz about the meanest wash that one man can offer another. I had rather have a ten dollar greenback that had been torn in two twice and pasted together, than tew have all the pity thare iz on the upper side ov the earth—pity is nothing more than a quiet satisfacshun that I am a great deal better oph than you am, and that I intend to keep so.

Fortune iz like a coquette, if you don't run after her she will run after you.

Did you ever hear a very rich man sing?

If i was goin to paint a picktur of Faith, Affection and Honesty, i would paint mi dog lookin up in my face and waggen his tail.

The devil iz a mean kuss; he never keeps hiz own promises, but always makes us keep ours.

Truth iz az artless az a child, and az purswasive.

There iz nothing in this life that men pay so hi a price for az they do for repentance.

Laws are made, customs grow—laws hav tew be executed, customs execute themselfs—laws begin where customs end.

Men who hav a good deal tew say, use the fewest words.

Punning iz nothing more than mimickry; the best punster now living iz a monkey; he makes a pun on a louse forty times a day bi skratching hiz head.

The road to wealth iz a highway, but the road to knowledge iz a bveway.

Shame iz the dieing embers of virtew.

I don't know ov a better kure for sorrow then tew pity somebody else.

Experience iz a grindstone, and it iz lucky for us if we kan git brightened by it, not ground.

We shouldn't forgit one thing, that thare iz not a single fee simple on this fut-stool; even the best tooth in our hed may fall to aking before sunset and hev to be jerked out.

Ignorance iz the wet nuss ov prejudice.

Anticipation iz constantly nibbling expekted pleasure until it consumes it, jiss so the skool boy who visits his basket during the forenoon too often, has alreddy diskounted his dinner.

I never knu a man troubled with melankoly who had plenty to dew and did it.

Good breeding, az i understand it, iz giving every man hiz due, without robbing yourself.

Nature iz jist az honest az a cow.

Talk little, but listen out loud, yung men, iz the way tew make the company suspect you—i mean suspect yu ov knowing a grate deal more than yu aktually do.

If you should reduce the wants ov the people ov Nu York city down tew aktual necessitys, and plain comforts, yu would hav tew dubble the perlice force tew keep them from committing suicide.

People when they find fault with theirselfs, are generally more anxious tew be consoled than forgiven, and therefore, when a man begins tew confess hiz sins tew me and sez, "*there ain't no hope for him*," i tell him he ought tew kno awl about it, and I guess iz more than half right.

What the world wants iz good examples, not so much advice; advice may be wrong, but examples prove themselfs.

Pride iz bogus. Adam at one time had a right to be proud, but he let sin beat him out of hiz birthright.

A crowing hen and a cackling ruster are very misfortunate poultry in a family.

As a ginral thing the man who marrys a woman ov more uppercrust than himself will find the woman more anxious tew preserve the distance between them than tew bring him up tew her grade or go down tew his level.

Titles are valuable; they make us acquainted with menny persons who otherwise would be lost among the rubbish.

Peace iz the soft and holy shader that virtew casts.

Habits are like the wrinkles on a man's brow, if yu will smooth out the one i will smooth out the other.

It iz a darned sight easier tew find six men who kan tell exactly how a thing ought to be did than one who will do it.

Marrying for money is a meaner way tew git it than counterfitting.

Dispatch iz taking time bi the ears—Hurry iz taking it bi the end ov the tail.

The miser who heaps up gains tew gloat over iz like a hog in a pen fatted for a show.
—*New York Weekly.*

Boston people live to a good old age. In his address at the Springfield Jubilee on Wednesday, the Hon. C. R. Ladd said that the recollections of the Boston festival "would be cherished for hundreds of years by all who participated."

In one Georgia town the hogs have found out that when a steamer touches at the wharf some corn is usually scattered about. Accordingly the sound of a steamer's whistle drives the entire hog population to the river side.

Every young couple who desire to make a good start in life must keep two bears in the house, and feed them well—namely bear and forbear.

Miscellaneous.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY

GOLD LOAN.

$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.,

For the sale of its

New Seven Per Cent.

Thirty Year Gold Loan, Free from Tax.

This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.

First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,

secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which 12 miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a Mortgage upon the Road, the Rolling Stock and Franchise of this first-class Railway, besides now running through the State of Kansas,

And in successful operation for 437 miles

west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides

More than the Interest upon this new Loan.

In addition to this the Bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the

Government Land Grant of Three Million Acres,

extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent Bonds themselves up to 120 or in U.S. bonds, as

A Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the Bonds.

The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The company also holds as an asset another tract of

Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,

and although not pledged as a security for this Loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the

Value of the Company's property, covered by this mortgage, at $23,000,000 net, while the Loan is merely

$6,500,000.

The bonds have

Thirty Years to Run,

from May 1, 1869, and will pay

Seven per cent. Interest in Gold,

semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are

Free from Government Taxation,

the Company paying the tax.

The PRINCIPAL of the loan is made PAYABLE in GOLD, in the City of New York, but each coupon will be

Payable in Frankfort, London or New York

at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates.

On $1,000 Bond in N. Y., $35 (gold) each half year
" " London...£7 5s. 10 " "
" " Frankfort 87 fr. 50 krtzs., "

The Agents of the Loan, before accepting the trust had the condition of the Road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the Loan an emphatic endorsement as a

First Class Investment,

in every respect perfectly sure, and in some essential even

Better than Government Securities.

The Bonds will be sold for the present at

96, *and accrued Interest, both in Currency,*

the Agents reserving the right to advance the rate.

The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.

Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.

Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange Place, N. Y.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine Street, N. Y.
6aug3m

PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN.

Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. Jesup & Co. 12 Pine Street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay seven per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation *now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan.* There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. *Principal and Interest payable in Gold.* Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

13aug3m

DR. GEO. C. DOUGLAS will give prompt attention to all professional business submitted to his care.

Especial attention given to obstetrics, diseases of women, and all chronic diseases. Residence at Maj. Washabaugh's. Office opposite Inquirer building. Office hours from 10 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 5 P. M. aul3

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BUILDER OF FIRST-CLASS

LIGHT AND HEAVY WAGONS,

Invites attention to his stock of finished wagons and seasoned wood works. Shop one-half mile west of Bedford. 27aug

Medicinal.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

Bedford, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

Bedford, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others. JACOB BOWSER.

Bedford, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of. JOHN KEEFE.

Bedford, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease. AUGUSTUS GARVER.

Bedford, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

Bedford, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

Bedford, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured.
Yours &c, A. F. MILLER.

Bedford, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

Bedford, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it. JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

GO TO THE SIGN OF THE BIG SAW

AND SEE A FULL STORE OF EVERYTHING IN THE HARDWARE LINE AT THE LOWEST PRICES.—BOUGHT FOR CASH, AND WILL BE SOLD AS LOW AS FAIR DEALING WILL PERMIT.

MY DESIRE IS NOT ONLY TO SELL GOODS, BUT TO *SELL CHEAP* AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

The stock consists in part of—
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
AXES, FORKS, SHOVELS,
RAKES, HOES, BRUSH AND
GRASS SCYTHES, SNATHS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CUTLERY IN BEDFORD.
IRON, STEEL,
CARRIAGE FIXINGS,
THIMBLE SKEINS,
HORSE-SHOES,
AXLES, SPRINGS,
LOCKS, LATCHES, HINGES,
SCREWS,
NAILS, (all kinds,)
GRINDSTONES & FIXTURES,
SADDLERS' &
CABINET-MAKERS' HARDWARE.
OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,
WINDOW GLASS, (all sizes,)
SOLE-LEATHER,
UPPER, CALF-SKINS,
MOROCCOS, TOPPINGS,
LININGS, LASTS, &C.
LAMPS, SHADES,
PORCELAIN DO.,
BEST COAL OIL.
LANTERNS,
POWDER, SHOT, CAPS,
SAFETY-FUSE,
HUBS, SPOKES, FELLOES,
SHAFTS and POLES complete.
BUCKETS, TUBS, CHURNS,
ICE-CREAM FREEZERS,
BRUSHES, BROOMS, DOOR-MATS,
OIL-CLOTHS,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.
FLOWER POTS,
VASES,
HANGING BASKETS,
VALISES,
BARN DOOR ROLLERS and RAIL.
PICKS AND MATTOCKS.
ROPE OF ALL KINDS.
T. M. LYNCH.

Bedford, June 4.

WALL PAPER.
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Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
Several Hundred Different Figures.
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Several Hundred Different Figures.
Largest lot ever brought to Bedford county.
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INQUIRER BOOK STORE.
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CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD.
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B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

WILL INTRODUCE THIS SEASON

several new patterns of

COOKING,

PARLOR, and

HEATING STOVES,

which they will sell

AT CITY PRICES, FOR CASH!

Our terms will be CASH, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, and at most, only a short credit will be given.

We desire all persons having unsettled accounts with Geo. Blymyer, Geo. Blymyer & Son and B. M. Blymyer & Co., to call and Settle on or before the 1st of October, as after that time the books will be left with H. Nicodemus for settlement.

16sep3m B. M. BLYMYER & CO.

SCHOOL BLANKS.—Articles of Agreement between Directors and Teachers, Checks Bonds of Collectors, Warrants of Collectors, Bond of Treasurers, &c., for sale at the *Inquirer* office.

Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION
BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC AND
STRENGTHENING BITTERS
IN USE.

Also, a most delightful and exhilarating
MEDICINAL BEVERAGE.

A wine glass full of CONSTITUTIONAL BITTERS three times a day, will be the best preventive of disease that can be used.

CONSTITUTION BITTERS
CURE
DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the
Stomach Bitters of the Age.
They are prepared by
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY.
DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

S., B. & C., also prepare the
ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,
Which is the best
Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

Sold by all Druggists. 30apr

ALISMA,

THE BEST
HAIR RESTORER AND RENEWER
IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,
CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,
prevents BALDNESS, and makes the hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

ALISMA IS THE BEST
The Cheapest, and most satisfactory
OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,
and should be used by every one who admires a
BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes: Small (8 oz.) $1.00; Large. (12 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX
SEWARD, BENTLEY & CHENEY,
Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of
SEWARD'S COUGH CURE,
a splendid article for
COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS,
and all diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 3apr

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

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